

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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JAPAN

Emergency Escort of U.S. Warships To Be Limited	C 1
Sea-Lane Defense Has Military Implications	C 1
Nakasone Interested in Official Visit to China	C 1
USSR Confiscates Fishing Permit of Japanese Boat	C 2
Japan, USSR Agree on Seaweed Gathering	C 3
Abe Says Williamsburg Summit To Discuss Kampuchea	C 3
Sunobe Seeks ROK Views on Williamsburg Summit	C 4
Iraq Urged Not To Bomb Project Site in Iran	C 4
Briefs: Bahrain Aluminum Plant Order	C 4

NORTH KOREA

Pyongyang Protests 16 May SR-71 Infiltration	D 1
VRPR: Reagan's Possible Visit to S. Korea Opposed	D 1
VRPR Notes Anti-U.S. Struggle in South	D 2
U.S. Military Aid to South Korea Noted	D 2
NODONG SINMUN Condemnation [13 May]	D 3
Antigovernment Demonstration in South Reported	D 3
Kim Il-song Greets Ceausescu on RCP Anniversary	D 4
Convocation of South-South Summit Called For [NODONG SINMUN 14 May]	D 4
India's CPI-Marxist Party Leader Pays Visit	D 6
Arrival 6 May	D 6
Meeting With Pak Song-chol	D 6
Banquet 6 May	D 6
WPK, CPI-M Hold Talks	D 8
Call on Kim Il-song	D 8
Kim Il-song Hosts Lunch	D 8
Namboodiripad's Departure	D 9
Lesotho's Prime Minister Jonathan Visits	D 9
Arrival 7 May	D 9
Talks With Yi Chong-ok	D 9
Tour of Mangyongdae	D 10
Yi Chong-ok Hosts Banquet	D 10
Yi Chong-ok's Banquet Speech	D 10
Jonathan's Banquet Speech	D 11
Meeting With Kim Il-song	D 13
Kim Il-song Hosts Lunch	D 13
Visit to Hamhung	D 13
Hamhung Banquet	D 13
Jonathan's Itinerary	D 15
Cooperation Agreement Signed	D 16
Jonathan Departs	D 16
Briefs: CSSR Education Delegation; DPRK-CSSR Protocol	D 16

SOUTH KOREA

Japan's Sunobe Discusses Summit Plans With Chon	E	1
Further on Meeting	E	1
Minister Yi on Relations With PRC, Trip to U.S.	E	1
PRC's Shen Tu Expresses Gratitude for Cooperation	E	2
Shen Tu's Comments Viewed as Encouraging	E	3
[CHUNGANG ILBO 9 May]		
Tokyo Decision on Entry for N. Koreans Criticized	E	4
[KYONGHYANG SINMUN 12 May]		
North Korea Planning Another Delegation to Japan	E	6
[TONG-A ILBO 14 May]		
North, South Korea Participate in Tokyo Meeting	E	6
[KOREA HERALD 17 May]		
Comments by Delegates [TONG-A ILBO 17 May]	E	6
Air Raid Warning System To Be Reinforced	E	7
[KOREA HERALD 12 May]		
SNU Students Arrested for Demonstration Attempt	E	7
[KOREA HERALD 17 May]		

MONGOLIA

U.S. Seen To Seek Control of Indian Ocean	F	1
UNEN Warns of Washington-Seoul-Tokyo Alliance	F	1
Arms Views Flay West, Laud Nonaligned States	F	1
UNEN Terms Nakasone ASEAN Tour Unsuccessful	F	3
Tsedenbal on Steady Industrialization, USSR Ties	F	3
Batmonh Greets Karmal on Afghan Anniversary [BAKHTAR]	F	4
Leaders Congratulate CSSR on Liberation Day	F	4

KAMPUCHEA

LE FIGARO Interviews Hun Sen on Indochina-ASEAN	H	1
[13 May]		
Sihanouk Reaction to Thai-SRV Talks Proposal	H	2
[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 15 May]		
VODK Scores Proposed Australian Aid to SRV	H	3
VODK Cites SRV Paper on Corruption in Hanoi	H	4
VODK Battle Results for Koh Kong-Kompong Som	H	4
VODK Cites Attack on SRV Near Phnom Penh	H	5
Agricultural Export Targets for 1983 Cited	H	5
Briefs: Red Cross Aid Distribution; Health Cooperation With France	H	5

THAILAND

'Sources' Report SRV's Nguyen Co Thach To Visit	J	1
[BANGKOK POST 17 May]		
Sitthi's SRV Troops Proposal Welcomed	J	2
[THE NATION REVIEW 16 May]		
Spokesman on Goals of Sitthi's ASEAN Trips	J	3
Sitthi To Hold Talks With Sihanouk [BANGKOK POST 17 May]	J	3
Sitthi Says Foreign Policy To Be 'More Flexible'	J	3
Prasong on SRV Troop 'Rotation' in Kampuchea	J	4
[THE NATION REVIEW 17 May]		
Kampuchea Proposal by Australia's Bowen Scored	J	6
[BANGKOK POST 17 May]		
Briefs: Balance of Payments Situation	J	6

VIETNAM

Pham Hung Criticizes PRC-U.S. 'Collusion'	K 1
Australia Investigates U.S. Defoliant Effects	K 2
NHAN DAN on U.S. Middle East Diplomacy [11 May]	K 3
Two Lines Clash in Ho Chi Minh City Trade [NHAN DAN 12 May]	K 3
VNA Carries Biography of New VFF Chairman	K 4
Thai Border Withdrawal Agreement 'Denied' [AFP]	K 4
VNA Notes Thai 'Violations' Against Kampuchea	K 5
CPV Secretariat Directive on Agriculture	K 5
Briefs: Military Service Physicals; Death Sentence Given; Vung Tau-Con Dao Radio	K 6

AUSTRALASIA

AUSTRALIA

Opposition Calls Kampuchea Plan 'Ill-Considered'	M 1
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PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Government Rejects Nuclear-Free Zone Proposal	M 1
Telephone Bugging Protested to Australia	M 1

INDONESIA

Suharto Opens Conference on Natural Gas	N 1
Japan's Nakasone Telephones Suharto 14 May	N 1

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Commentary Hails Outcome of Nakasone Tour	O 1
Joint Communique on Delegation's Visit to Turkey	O 2
Perak Minister Comments on Communist Activities	O 2

PHILIPPINES

BULLETIN TODAY Views Pros, Cons of U.S. Bases [5 May]	P 1
U.S. Trade Mission Views on Prospects Noted	P 2
Marcos Receives U.S., Canadian Trade Delegations [BULLETIN TODAY 10 May]	P 2
Entry of U.S. Capital Seen as Favorable [TIMES JOURNAL 10 May]	P 3
U.S. Attempts for Parity for Investors Lauded [BUSINESS DAY 11 May]	P 4
USSR Missiles Aimed at Asia Make 'No Sense' [BULLETIN TODAY 11 May]	P 6
Economic Results of Nakasone Visit Assessed [BUSINESS DAY 10 May]	P 6

EMERGENCY ESCORT OF U.S. WARSHIPS TO BE LIMITED

OW161251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 16 KYODO -- The director of the Cabinet Legislative Bureau Monday applied brakes to an expanded interpretation of the scope of Self-Defense Forces' action to escort U.S. naval vessels in case of emergency.

Replying to an interpellator, Director Reijiro Tsunoda told an Upper House special committee on security that the action of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) is restrained to the necessary minimum even when Japan is exposed to armed attack. Therefore, Tsunoda said, the SDF is not allowed to provide escort to U.S. warships beyond the scope of this restraint.

In this manner, Tsunoda applied brakes to the now current expanded interpretation of the scope of SDF's escort of U.S. warships in case of emergency to be made in the name of Japan-U.S. joint defense action.

Through Diet debates, the government has hammered out a view that (1) in case Japan is in the state of emergency, and (2) when the action of U.S. naval vessels is aimed at defense of Japan, the SDF can, in principle, provide protection and escort to U.S. naval vessels.

Moreover, the defense agency has shown individual cases in which SDF's escort of U.S. warships is considered permissible.

Tsunoda's statement Monday, therefore, put the framework of "necessary minimum" on the action of SDF to be taken in the name of Japan-U.S. joint defense action.

SEA-LANE DEFENSE HAS MILITARY IMPLICATIONS

OW170033 Tokyo KYODO in English 0022 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 17 KYODO -- The government said Tuesday that Japan feels it necessary to defend its sealanes to maintain its military fighting capability.

In a view officially endorsed at the day's Cabinet session, the government also said the other purpose of the defense of the sealanes by the Self-Defense Forces was to protect the people's life.

Hitherto, the government has told the public the sealane defense was aimed at the securing of transportation of energy sources, food and other vital materials that have to be imported from abroad.

The view, introducing the military significance aspect for the first time, was contained in a reply to written question submitted by opposition House of Councillors member Yutaka Hata.

NAKASONE INTERESTED IN OFFICIAL VISIT TO CHINA

OW161241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1208 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 16 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed interest Monday in making an official trip to Beijing for talks with Chinese leaders.

The question of his trip to China as well as other diplomatic affairs such as his recent tour of the five member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) came up at a meeting of a special committee on national security of the House of Representatives.

"I would like to study my visit to China as a future issue in taking into account my political schedule," the prime minister said in what was believed to be a hint of his strong desire to visit Beijing.

Nakasone, who assumed office in November last year, has visited South Korea and the United States. He also visited Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines and Malaysia which make up ASEAN and Brunei in April and May.

He is scheduled to leave for Williamsburg, Virginia, to attend the summit of industrialized democracies late this month.

The prime minister did not say when he wishes to go to China.

Nakasone stressed the need for Western unity in supporting President Ronald Reagan in U.S. negotiations with the Soviet Union for reduction of intermediate nuclear forces (INF).

The 64-year-old Nakasone said he agreed with opposition parties in their contention that on the occasion of his trip to the United States late this month he should explain to Reagan and the American people Japan's policy of building up its defense forces to the minimum level necessary to defend this country under the postwar peace Constitution.

In his talks with ASEAN leaders, Nakasone explained that Japan would never become a military power.

The prime minister also declared anew his determination not to hold simultaneous elections of both houses of the Diet (parliament).

He said he hoped to confer with opposition leaders before his departure for the Williamsburg summit.

USSR CONFISCATES FISHING PERMIT OF JAPANESE BOAT

OW131317 Tokyo KYODO in English 1248 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Kushiro, Hokkaido, May 13 KYODO -- A Japanese fishing boat caught while operating in an off-limits zone in Soviet waters off the Kurile Islands has had its fishing permit confiscated, Japanese officials said Friday.

This is the first time a Japanese fishing boat has been deprived of its fishing permit issued in accordance with the tentative Japan-Soviet fishery agreement, the officials said.

The fishery agency was notified by the Soviet authorities via the Foreign Ministry that the No 53 Koyo Maru, a 64-ton long-liner owned by Koji Iwasaki of Nemuro, was caught by a Soviet patrol ship on February 23 this year while operating in an off-limits zone in Soviet waters of Horomoshiro Island in the Kuriles.

After the permit was confiscated, the boat was released. However, even after Iwasaki paid a fine of 10,000 rubles (yen 3.3 million or dollar 17,700) to the Soviet authorities, the fishing permit was not returned.

At the request of Iwasaki, the fishery agency made an inquiry to the Soviet authorities about the permit through the Foreign Ministry.

In reply, the Soviet authorities explained the permit was confiscated according to the provisions of the agreement because the boat had violated the fishery agreement many times in the past even.

The No. 53 Koyo Maru allegedly violated the fishery agreement once in 1981 and three times in 1982, and Iwasaki paid a total of yen 14 million (about 58,000) in fines to the Soviet authorities.

It is not known whether the permit will be returned eventually.

JAPAN, USSR AGREE ON SEAWEED GATHERING

OW141101 Tokyo KYODO in English 0232 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 14 KYODO -- Japanese fishermen and the Soviet Union have reached an agreement on seaweed gathering in waters around Soviet-held Kaigara Island off Hokkaido with increased Japanese fishing boats.

The agreement came as the Soviet Union agreed with Japanese fishermen Friday to increase their fishing boats by 45 to 375 for seaweed gathering in waters around the island, one of the Habomai Islands off Hokkaido claimed by Japan.

The agreement was to be signed in Moscow Saturday afternoon by representatives of the non-governmental Hokkaido Fisheries Association and the Soviet Fisheries Ministry.

The seaweed gathering off the island was resumed in 1981 after four-year suspension since 1977 when the Soviet Union declared a 200-mile offshore fishing zone.

The Japanese side called for its increased number of boats because of the growing prevalence of smaller ships with two instead of the normal three crewmen.

The fishermen will have to pay total of yen 75 million (about dollar 326,000) in fishing fees, or yen 200,000 per boat.

Seaweed gathering is a traditional activity of fishermen of Habomai Island, and Nemuro and Chiishi, on the eastern tip of Hokkaido.

ABE SAYS WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT TO DISCUSS KAMPUCHEA

OW170525 Tokyo KYODO in English 0606 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 17 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Tuesday the Kampuchean issue will emerge as a main topic for discussion at the coming summit of seven Western industrial nations in Williamsburg, Virginia. Abe told the Upper House Foreign Affairs Committee Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's ASEAN visit late in April through early in May has touched off worldwide interest in the Kampuchean issue.

He said not only the intermediate nuclear force (INF) and the Middle East but also the Kampuchean issue will be discussed by the leaders of the seven nations.

Leaders from Japan, the United States, Canada, Italy, France, West Germany and Britain will meet May 28-30 chiefly to discuss economic and political problems.

Political sources said Nakasone will urge other Western leaders to take concerted action to bring peace to Kampuchea -- a battlefield between Vietnamese forces and the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin government, and three resistance groups headed by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

SUNOBE SEEKS ROB VIEWS ON WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT

OW150849 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Seoul May 15 KYODO -- Ryoze Sunobe, a special envoy of Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, arrived here shortly after noon Sunday to brief South Korean leaders about the recent ASEAN tour by Nakasone and seek Korean views on the Williamsburg summit of seven Western advanced countries in late May.

Sunobe, former administrative vice minister of foreign affairs and former ambassador in Seoul, is also expected to renew Japan's invitation for President Chun Tu-hwan to visit Japan and discuss the timing of Chun's visit to Tokyo with Korean officials. Sunobe will meet with President Chun Tuesday.

Premier Nakasone's dispatch of the envoy showed he attaches much importance to South Korea. Just before and after his official visit to Washington last January, Nakasone greeted President Chun by telephone.

The current visit here is the first in two years for Sunobe who served as ambassador here until May 1981.

During his current visit, Sunobe will also meet with Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop; Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok; No Sing-Yong, director of the Agency for National Security Planning; Commerce and Industry Minister Kim Tong-hui and former Prime Minister Nam Tok-u.

IRAQ URGED NOT TO BOMB PROJECT SITE IN IRAN

OW131359 Tokyo KYODO in English 1122 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Tokyo May 13 KYODO -- Japan urged Iraq Friday to refrain from bombing the site of a Japanese-Iranian petrochemical project in Bandar Khomeyni, southern Iran. The request followed Iraq's warning Thursday that the site would be bombed if work was resumed on the project, stalled due to the protracted Iran-Iraq war.

A Foreign Ministry official told Iraqi Ambassador Mohammad Amin al-Jaff that attacking the project, 85 percent complete with massive Japanese investments, would harm Japan's national interest, officials said.

Yoshio Hatano, director general of the ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau, urged the envoy to take this into full consideration, they said. Al-Jaff replied he would convey the request to his home government, they added.

Iraq bombed the site six times in September and October 1980.

BRIEFS

BAHRAIN ALUMINUM PLANT ORDER -- Tokyo 12 May KYODO -- Kobe Steel Ltd. said Thursday it has received a dollar 100 million contract to build a 40,000-to-a-year aluminum rolling plant in Bahrain from Gulf Aluminium Rolling Mill Co. (GARMCO). The company said a letter of intent received from GARMCO Wednesday calls for construction of the integrated rolling plant in Bahrain's North Sitra industrial complex in about 2 1/2 years. Kobe Steel will also design the plant, manufacture its equipment, including furnaces and rollers, and train workers at the plant, it added. GARMCO was established in February 1981 jointly by six Persian Gulf states -- Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Iraq, Oman and Qatar -- to promote economic cooperation among them, Kobe Steel said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0246 GMT 12 May 83 OW]

PYONGYANG PROTESTS 16 MAY SR-71 INFILTRATION

SK170508 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] The U.S. imperialist aggressors are continuously infiltrating the SR-71 spy plane into the airspace above our country's territorial waters.

Frantically running wild in preparations for a new war in Korea, the U.S. imperialist aggressors committed military provocations, perpetrating espionage acts by infiltrating an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the airspace above the coastal waters of the Kangyong peninsula in the west sea of our country around 1230 hours on 16 May and, then, by infiltrating it deep into the airspace above the territorial waters east of Tongchon of our country around 1408 hours.

The U.S. imperialists have committed such military provocations 30 times since last 16 March. This shows that, even after the "Team Spirit-83" joint military exercise, the largest ever in history, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have continuously strained the situation, strengthening espionage and hostile acts against the northern half of the republic, and have been more hell-bent on preparations for a new war.

VFPR: REAGAN'S POSSIBLE VISIT TO S. KOREA OPPOSED

SK112243 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] As a rumor of a visit to South Korea by U.S. President Reagan spreads, masses of all walks of life are raising their voice of opposition to it.

A democratic personage named Pak in Songbuk-ku, Seoul, said: I hear that U.S. President Reagan said to Yi Pom-sok that he would like to visit South Korea. This is very unpleasant news. What does he want to visit South Korea for? Reagan is none other than the guy who supports the murderous Chon Tu-hwan group, the group that submerged Kwangju in a sea of blood, and the very boss of the aggressors who has been babbling that U.S. troops should continue occupying this land to frustrate our people's aspirations for independence, democracy and reunification.

Announcing his intention to visit South Korea, it was reported, Reagan babbled that South Korea has achieved development and growth in democratization and said he was pleased with such results.

How impertinent he is! Does he not see the blood shed by the people murdered by the murderous Chon Tu-hwan ring? Does he not hear the wailings of their bereaved families? Does he not see the situation of this land where neither independence nor democracy exist? Does he not see the sufferings forced on our people?

Denouncing that it is too brazen and outrageous that Reagan should remark that he would like to see the developments and growth in democratization made by South Korea, Pak continued: I oppose Reagan's visit to South Korea. The purpose of Reagan's plan to visit South Korea is to increase the murderous Chon Tu-hwan's popularity and to maintain the U.S. imperialist colonial rule there. He should never come to South Korea.

A certain Kim, [word indistinct], said: Reagan's goal with his plan to visit South Korea is to encourage the Chon Tu-hwan regime in its fascist repression and in its treacherous the Chon Tu-hwan regime in its fascist repression and in its treacherous nation-selling acts.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Chon Tu-hwan ring, isolated at home and abroad, is now going through his last days before destruction. Because the Chon Tu-hwan ring is an orderly serving the United States, the United States is trying to keep it alive, no matter what cost. But time has run out. Reagan should clearly know that his visit to South Korea will further exacerbate our popular masses' anti-U.S. sentiment.

A certain Yi, student of Yonsei University, said: Rumor has it that Reagan will visit South Korea. Our slogans for struggle must reflect opposition to Reagan's visit to South Korea. Reagan should clearly see the anti-U.S. sentiment which is daily growing among our popular masses and abandon his plan for a visit to South Korea. This is the demand of our youths and students as well as a piece of advice for him.

Saying that once Reagan is in South Korea for a visit he will be greeted with something worse than rotten eggs and tomatoes, he said he would bravely join in the anti-U.S. struggle.

VRPR NOTES ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE IN SOUTH

SK151308 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 14 May 83

[The 14th installment of the serial feature program "The People Are Alive"]

[Excerpts] On the night of 18 March 1982, the Chon Tu-hwan ring created an unprecedentedly fierce whirlwind to search and arrest those patriots who set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Pusan.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan established an investigation headquarters in the provinces, mobilized the Homeland Defense Reserve Forces and even villains from the Democratic Justice Party as well as the army and the police and conducted joint investigation operations with the U.S. forces. It offered 20 million won in reward money and distributed handbills carrying the pictures of the suspects throughout the country. Thus, it conducted frantic search operations.

Several U.S. Government officials made comments on the daily growing anti-U.S., independent spirit of our people:

Following the arson at the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, the United States faced an anti-U.S. movement unprecedented in the history of diplomatic relations with South Korea -- [name indistinct], head of the South Korea desk at the U.S. State Department on 21 April 1982.

The rise of anti-U.S. sentiment in South Korea is a composite result of rapid social, economic change and the people's strong will for pride and independence -- U.S. Ambassador Walker on 6 May 1982.

Because of our support for the Chon Tu-hwan regime, anti-U.S. sentiment has increased in South Korea. This is a very grave and real problem -- Solarz, chairman of the Asian and Pacific subcommittee of the U.S. House Foreign Relations Committee.

U.S. MILITARY AID TO SOUTH KOREA NOTED

SK151140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists have decided to grant military sales credit totalling 230 million dollars to the South Korean puppets in fiscal 1984 and 1985, according to a report.

This was disclosed when the U.S. House Foreign Relations Committee endorsed this bill on May 12.

On the previous day, the committee endorsed bills for the appropriation of 125 million and over 390 million dollars to South Korea as military supplies stockpile fund for fiscal 1984 and 1985.

By transferring ever greater quantities of lethal weapons and military equipment to South Korea, the U.S. imperialists seek to give a shot in the arm to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique floundering in a serious political and economic crisis and encourage them to hasten aggressive war preparations at faster pace against the northern half of the republic.

NODONG SINMUN Condemnation

SK131106 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA) -- The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently decided to grant 210 million dollars to the South Korean puppets in the fiscal 1984 for "improvement of their combat capabilities." Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says that this is based on the strategic plan of the U.S. ruling quarters to keep hold of South Korea as their aggressive military base, prop up the colonial fascist rule by force of arms and egg the puppets on to the provocation of a war. In a commentary titled "Military Fund for Inciting War," the author denounces this decision as a step to fill the armoury of the puppets with latest weapons and instigate them to a criminal war. The commentary says:

The U.S. imperialists who had staged a preliminary nuclear war in South Korea through the "Team Spirit 83" military exercises, are scheming to deploy there medium-range nuclear missiles and neutron bombs, the most brutal nuclear weapons, while supplying greater quantities of new type weapons to the puppets and stepping up war preparations. These moves of the U.S. Government to ignite a nuclear war in Korea at all costs make it plain that U.S. imperialism is a nuclear warmaniac and the heinous enemy of mankind.

The U.S. imperialists' military aid to South Korea and war policy only result in creating a grave obstacle to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and increasing tension on the Korean peninsula. This is a grave threat to peace and security in Asia and the world.

The U.S. imperialists must stop their military aid to the South Korean puppets and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their troops and nuclear and all other destructive weapons.

ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATION IN SOUTH REPORTED

SK161545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA) -- Students of Seoul University again waged a demonstration on May 13 against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, according to a report. That day several students of the university, shouting anti-"government" slogans and scattering leaflets on the campus, ardently called fellow students to demonstration.

More than 500 students rebanded to their call and launched a powerful demonstration. The students who turned out again to demonstration with an indomitable fighting determination to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the lackey of U.S. imperialism, denounced its crimes in high spirits.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, running wild to put down the anti-U.S., anti-puppet spirit rapidly mounting among the students and people on the threshold of the third anniversary of the heroic Kwangju popular uprising, on May 16 arrested four students who took the lead in the demonstration.

KIM IL-SONG GREETES CEAUSESCU ON RCP ANNIVERSARY

SK071550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings on May 6 to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist Party. The message reads:

On the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist Party, I extend warmest congratulations and comradely greetings to you and, through you, to the communists and people of fraternal Romania on behalf of the entire membership of our party, the Korean people and on my own behalf.

The founding of the Romanian Communist Party was a historical event of weighty significance in the development of the revolutionary struggle of the Romanian working class and people. The Romanian Communist Party has successfully organized and led the popular masses in the struggle to win national independence and turn their once backward country into a prosperous socialist state independent and sovereign.

Today the Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by you are making big strides forward in the struggle to build a multilaterally developed socialist society by implementing the decisions of the 12th party congress.

Our party and people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements made by your party and people in socialist construction and in external relations.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will grow stronger and develop in the future in the spirit agreed upon during our several meetings, I wish greater success to you in your work and to your party and people in the struggle for the development and prosperity of the country.

CONVOCATION OF SOUTH-SOUTH SUMMIT CALLED FOR

SK141525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA) -- The convocation of a South-South summit conference is an urgent demand of the present stage of the development of South-South cooperation, stresses NODONG SINMUN today.

In an article titled "South-South Cooperation Is Effective Way of Invigorating the Building of New Life", the author says that the non-aligned and developing countries have sufficient conditions, possibilities and potentials for South-South cooperation. The article reads in part:

When all the non-aligned and other developing countries strengthen cooperation with each other by taking advantage of all conditions and possibilities on the principle of collective self-reliance, they will be able to curb the imperialist plunder and effectively mobilize their domestic manpower and material resources in the building of a new life.

The further the South-South cooperation is strengthened, the faster the building of an independent national economy is accelerated in the developing countries.

When South-South cooperation is based on the principle of equality, non-interference in other's internal affairs and mutual accommodation and selfless assistance can it contribute to the building of a new life in the non-aligned and developing countries.

The present situation makes it incumbent upon them to intensify South-South cooperation.

What is important in South-South cooperation is for the non-aligned and other developing countries to adopt practical measures to open a radical phase in the settlement of economic problems and put them into effect without delay.

It is necessary for these countries to undertake practical measures to fill each other's needs first in such domains as are awaiting an urgent solution by mobilizing and utilizing to the maximum their rich natural resources, potentials and possibilities. Only then will the action programme of economic cooperation actually help toward the struggle to establish a new international economic order.

To activate cooperation and exchanges in agricultural fields is of great importance in solving the food problem at present by developing agriculture. It stands out all the more urgent because the imperialists now use food as a weapon for political pressure on developing countries.

The non-aligned and developing countries can take active steps to cooperate with each other in fishing, mining, health service, construction, training of technicians, science and technology, trade, energy, finance and banking, too.

The convocation of a South-South summit conference is an urgent demand of the present stage of the development of South-South cooperation.

If the heads of state of non-aligned and developing countries sit at one place to discuss the problem of South-South cooperation in conformity with the demand of the prevailing situation, a practical measure can be adopted and, furthermore, a bright prospect for the establishment of a new international economic order be opened.

The realities raise it as a matured problem before the non-aligned and developing countries to convene a South-South summit conference to discuss the question of South-South cooperation on the highest level.

The Korean people will as ever energetically strive for South-South cooperation under the banner of non-alignment and independence against imperialism, thus contributing to the establishment of a new international economic order.

INDIA'S CPI-MARXIST PARTY LEADER PAYS VISIT

Arrival 6 May

SK061559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) headed by Comrade E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Party Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang on May 6 by plane for a visit to our country upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation is composed of editor of the organ of the party M. Basavapunnaiah and Secretary for External Relations of the party H.S. Surjeet, members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee.

A large number of working people in Pyongyang warmly welcomed the guests.

The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kang Hyon-su, first vice-chairman of the Control Committee of the WPK Central Committee; Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and an official of the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Meeting With Pak Song-chol

SK061602 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 6 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA) -- Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, on May 6 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) headed by Comrade E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the party Central Committee, which paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kang Hyon-su, first vice-chairman of the Control Committee of the WPK Central Committee; and Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Banquet 6 May

SK070358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on May 6 in honour of the delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) headed by general secretary Comrade E.M.S. Namboodiripad on a visit to our country.

Present at the banquet were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the C.C., WPK; Kang Hyon-su, first vice-chairman of the Control Committee of the C.C. WPK; Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the C.C., WPK; and others.

The banquet was addressed by Comrade Pak Song-chol and Comrade E.M.S. Namboodiripad.

In his speech Comrade Pak Song-chol said that the Workers' Party of Korea highly estimates the independent line maintained by the Communist Party of India (Marxist), considering it to be a just line reflecting the specific features of India and conforming to the trend of the international communist movement.

Noting that the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists have brought the situation in and around the Korean peninsula to the highest pitch of strain, the speaker said: If the danger of a new war is to be dispelled and peace and security guaranteed in Asia, all the foreign military bases must be dismantled, the imperialist aggression troops and nuclear weapons be unconditionally withdrawn from this area and nuclear-free, peace zones be created in Northeast Asia, the Indian Ocean and all other areas.

It is very important for the communist and workers' parties to unite and take a joint action in checking and frustrating the imperialists' policies of aggression and war and ensuring peace and security in the world.

We hold that all the communist and workers' parties should attach primary importance to unity and subordinate everything to it and find community to unite with each other, shelving differences.

We set store by the fraternal friendly relations with the Communist Party of India (Marxist) and will make every possible effort to further consolidate and develop them.

Speaking next, Comrade E.M.S. Namboodiripad said that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) have had the most intimate comradely and long-standing relations. He went on to say:

It is my duty to inform you that the three-year-long efforts made by our party and the Communist Party of China have successfully concluded. We have agreed to restore our fraternal relations which remained suspended for sixteen years.

This and the improvement of relations between our party and several other fraternal parties will help your struggle for Korean reunification, our struggle for people's democracy and the world-wide struggle for peace, defence of national sovereignty, preservation and expansion of democracy and humanity's transition to socialism.

We actively support the proposal of founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and demand that the U.S. imperialists should get out of South Korea at once, taking along with their troops and all their lethal weapons including nuclear weapons.

Your heroic struggle against American imperialism and against the reactionary rulers of South Korea has immensely strengthened the Non-aligned Movement, the anti-imperialist movement in Asia in particular.

The attendants of the banquet drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health of respected Comrade General Secretary E.M.S. Namboodiripad.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

WPK, CPI-M Hold Talks

SK071604 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- Talks between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) were held in Pyongyang on May 7.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kang Hyon-su, first vice-chairman of the Control Committee of the WPK Central Committee; and Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Present on the opposite side were head of the delegation Comrade E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist); and members of the delegation -- editor of the party organ M. Basavapunniah and secretary for external relations of the party H.S. Surjeet, members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Call on Kim Il-song

SK082247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on May 8 received the delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the party Central Committee. Also present were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, member, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a comradely and friendly talk with the guests.

Kim Il-song Hosts Lunch

SK082253 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on May 8 arranged a luncheon for the delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

Invited to the luncheon were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the party Central Committee. Present there were Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrade Hyon Chun-kuk, member and vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

The luncheon proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

Namboodiripad's Departure

SK101520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) headed by Comrade E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the party Central Committee, left Pyongyang on May 10 by plane. It had been visiting Korea on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kang Hyon-su, first vice-chairman of the Control Committee of the WPK Central Committee; and Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

S.S. Pradhan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Indian Embassy in Pyongyang, was also present at the airport.

LESOTHO'S PRIME MINISTER JONATHAN VISITSArrival 7 May

SK071559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Dr. Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, arrived in Pyongyang on May 7 by special plane for an official state visit to Korea at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He was accompanied by E.R. Sekhonyana, foreign minister and minister to the prime minister for economic development, and others.

The guests were met by Premier Yi Chong-ok, vice-premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, and other cadres, the Lesotho ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang.

A welcome function took place at the airport. More than one hundred thousand citizens in Pyongyang warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Lesotho people along the route. The Lesotho prime minister was presented with a silver knife on the route.

Talks With Yi Chong-ok

SK082241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on May 8 between Premier Yi Chong-ok and His Excellency Dr. Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku, Major General of the Korean People's Army Yi Hong-son and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Lesotho Kang Su-myong. Present on the opposite side were Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister to the Prime Minister for Economic Development E.R. Sekhonyana, and Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Lesotho to our country D.P.G. Makoae and others.

Talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Tour of Mangyongdae

SK091048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Dr. Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, on an official state visit to our country and his entourage went to Mangyongdae, a holy place of revolution, on May 8.

They were accompanied by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Lesotho Kang Su-myong.

In the native house of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at Mangyongdae the guests heard with reverence about the glorious and brilliant revolutionary history of the great leader and went round with keen interest historical meementoes preserved with care in the historic house. They posed for a photograph in front of the house in token of their visit.

The guests inspected the Mangyongdae Fun Fair and the Pyongyang Metro. Yesterday some members of the entourage inspected the ice rink and the Changgwang Health Complex.

Yi Chong-ok Hosts Banquet

SK090407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet on the evening of May 8 at the People's Palace of Culture in honor of His Excellency R. Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, on an official state visit to our country. Invited to the banquet were Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan and his entourage.

Present there were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, and chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading personnel of the working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading functionaries of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Lesotho Kang Su-myong.

Speeches were made there by Premier Yi Chong-ok and Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan.

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of His Excellency respected Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. A performance was given at the banquet by artists in Pyongyang.

Yi Chong-ok's Banquet Speech

SK090410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- Premier Yi Chong-ok made a speech at a banquet the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged in honor of His Excellency Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho.

Noting that the current visit of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan to our country will mark an important occasion in further developing the friendly relations between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and Lesotho to a new higher stage, he said:

With the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Lesotho in July 1980, the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries has entered into a new path of developments.

Both Korea and Lesotho are members of Non-aligned Movement and developing countries standing on the same road of anti-imperialism and independence.

The people of Lesotho under the leadership of Your Excellency esteemed prime minister achieved the independence of the country and today are striving hard to consolidate the political independence of the country, attain the national harmony and create a new life while smashing the repeated aggressive manoeuvres of the South African racists.

And the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho is pursuing the non-aligned policy externally and rendering its positive support and encouragement to the southern African people in their struggle for freedom and independence.

We extend our firm solidarity to the struggle of your people to defend the sovereignty and dignity of the country, build a prosperous new society and achieve the complete liberation of southern Africa and sincerely wish you greater successes in your sacred endeavours in the years to come.

And we maintain that the desire of the government and people of Lesotho to get rid of the blockade of the South African racists and have free access to the sea must be realized by all means.

Owing to the moves of the imperialists and the racists, the situation in southern Africa still remains tense and the danger of a new war is now ever increasing than ever before.

The South African racists are continuously committing armed attacks and subversive acts and sabotages to plunge Lesotho into the chaotic situation and subjugate her politically and economically.

The Korean people determinedly denounce the moves of aggression and intervention of the South African racists against the people of Lesotho and strongly hold that the repression of the South African racists against the struggle of the Namibian and South African people for freedom and liberation and their armed invasion against her surrounding front-line states must be stopped at once.

The imperialists must give up their criminal acts of instigating the South African racists into the aggression and war, running counter to the trend of the times.

No matter how desperately the imperialists and racists may attempt to keep hold of their position, the day when the last bulwark of colonialism and racism in southern Africa is crumbled and the complete liberation of the African Continent realized is sure to come.

Jonathan's Banquet Speech

SK090426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Pvyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, made a speech at a banquet arranged Sunday by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in his honor.

Expressing heartfelt gratitude to the great leader and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Kim Il-song, for having generously provided an opportunity for him and his delegation to come to Pyongyang, he said: I wish to pay special tribute to the great leader and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Kim Il-song, as well as to the dear leader, His Excellency Kim Chong-il, for their illustrious leadership of the Korean revolution, during which they rendered monumental service characterized by dedication to noble courses, devotion to duty, love for peace and progress, and singular statemanship in world affairs under the banner of non-alignment.

We assure him the great leader of the firm support of the government and people of Lesotho on the issue of Korean reunification, an issue of cardinal importance for the Korean people and the world in general.

This country's impressive and highly inspiring achievements in building a sound economy and in raising the material and cultural standards of its people, are a commendable reflection of the success of the chuche idea, for which we congratulate the great leader President Kim Il-song, and the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il.

We have noted the tremendous strides you have made in the generation of electrical power, in the mining and manufacturing industries as well as in the development of agriculture. These are areas of development in which my country takes a keen interest and in which it is desirous of sharing your experience and wisdom.

Lesotho's geographical proximity to South Africa renders her the most vulnerable to racist pressures.

Despite our vulnerability, we have refused to succumb to these pressures, and have on the contrary continued to articulate our uncompromising opposition to apartheid.

My country has recently been in the international spotlight, after South Africa's savage military attack on our capital, Maseru, last year when twelve of our nationals and thirty refugees of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa were massacred in cold blood in their sleep.

After this massacre we took our case to the United Nations Security Council, which responded by its Resolution 527 of 1982, calling on the international community to assist Lesotho economically in order to help it to lessen its dependence on South Africa, and to enhance its ability to continue to receive and protect South African refugees, as well as to protect her own people and their property.

Over and above this call by the Security Council, we are continuously making bilateral appeals to our friends to help us reduce our dependence and to improve our security. We have the assurance that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will respond favorably to our appeal. In spite of South Africa's aggression, and because of it, our will to resist apartheid will continue to grow. But we need the support of our friends like yourselves.

I have every hope that my visit here will give an opportunity for broader exchanges of views between our two countries, and a chance to further identify areas of mutual cooperation between our peoples.

Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK091558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 9 received His Excellency Dr Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, on an official state visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were E.R. Sekhonyana, foreign minister and minister to the prime minister for economic development, and D.P.G. Makoe, Lesotho ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, and others.

Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Lesotho Kang Su-myong were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with His Excellency Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Hosts Lunch

SK091600 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 9 arranged a luncheon for His Excellency Dr. Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho. Invited to the luncheon were Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan and his entourage.

Present there were Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Lieutenant General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Lesotho Kang Su-myong.

The luncheon proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

Visit to Hamhung

SK111626 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Dr. Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, on an official state visit to our country, and his party arrived in Hamhung on May 11 by special plane. When the guests alighted from the plane, the crowds warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Lesotho people, bursting into cheers.

The guests were accompanied by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Lesotho Kang Su-myong. The guests were met at the airport by Yi Kil-song, Kim Hyong-chong, Chang Sung-song, Yi Song-yong and other leading functionaries of local party and power bodies.

They went around the February 8 vinalon complex and the Yongsong machine complex.

Hamhung Banquet

SK120519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0413 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA) -- The South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee arranged a banquet Wednesday evening in honor of His Excellency Dr. Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, on a visit to South Hamgyong Province.

Present at the banquet on invitation was the entourage of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan.

The banquet was attended by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku, Yi Kil-song, Kim Hyong-chong and other leading personnel of local party and power bodies and economic organs, and DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Lesotho Kang Su-myong.

The banquet was addressed by Chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee Kim Hyong-chong and His Excellency Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan.

In his speech Chairman Kim Hyong-chong said: Both Korea and Lesotho are member nations of the Non-aligned Movement, which have established the bonds of friendship and are supporting and cooperating with each other on the road of the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the building of a free and happy, new society.

Today the Lesotho people under the leadership of Your Excellency Prime Minister are actively struggling to consolidate national independence and build an independent, new life.

We warmly congratulate the government and people of your country on the vigorous struggle they are waging, even under the difficult circumstances created by the encirclement of the South African racists, to defend the sovereignty of the country and build a new society along the road chosen by themselves. We wish them greater progress in their future struggle.

We will actively strive to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Lesotho peoples.

In his speech Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan pointed out that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has achieved big successes in a short period after liberation. He said: That after such a short time since liberation in 1945 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has realized these achievements, is not only a reflection of the leadership of your great leader, President Kim Il-song and the inspiration of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, but is also a challenge to all non-aligned and developing countries, including Lesotho.

Here impeccable proof has been established that more than anything else, it is conscientious leadership and people's determination that are a guarantee for success in any effort to uplift a country from the current quagmire of economic and social crisis in the world.

The great leader President Kim Il-song said in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea in 1980: "Only when the chuche idea is maintained as a guideline and applied thoroughly, can all problems arising in the transformation of man and society and in economic and cultural development be solved to meet the working masses' aspirations and demands for independence...." The successes of your party and government are, therefore, indeed a measure of a serious application of the chuche idea, and of the Korean people's unfailing acceptance of the great leader's guidance.

Expressing solidarity for the Korean people's struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully, the prime minister said: You are most fortunate that you have in the great leader President Kim Il-song, a benevolent leader who, from what I have seen, tries to visit all establishments in which the peoples are engaged; industries, institutions of learning, cultural centres and other places.

The great leader's effort is praiseworthy not only because it enables him to get acquainted with the wishes, aspirations and problems of the people, but it also serves to give them inspiration.

No wonder why there is such a high degree of support for him among the workers, students, intellectuals and other sectors of the population. This support is the surest way of conquering all difficulties that may arise, and from it we have learnt a worthwhile lesson.

I would like to congratulate the people of Korea and their entire leadership, for the high esteem with which they are held by peoples in all parts of the world which are still engaged in struggles against the forces of imperialism, colonialism, racism and neo-colonialism.

The eminent contribution of your country in world-wide struggles for national independence and sovereignty, continues to be an endeavour which is highly appreciated, and which inspires all nations which in different ways are victims of oppression, exploitation and imperialist hegemony.

Although we of Lesotho have only a short period of formal association with you, you have already given us invaluable encouragement, which was further strengthened by the sentiments of solidarity expressed by the great leader President Kim Il-song, who unequivocally denounced the aggression and intervention of South African racists against my country and its peoples. Once again, we are very grateful.

The attendants of the banquet raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of His Excellency respected Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Jonathan's Itinerary

SK121605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1554 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan of the Kingdom of Lesotho and his entourage returned to Pyongyang on May 12 by special plane from his visit to South Hamgyong Province. The guests were accompanied by Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku and DPRK Ambassador to Lesotho Kang Su-myong.

Today the guests inspected the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Chon Mun-uk belongs. A welcome function for the prime minister was held at the unit. They saw combat and technical equipment of the unit and training of the soldiers there. Earlier, the guests saw with deep interest the joyous work of agricultural working people transplanting rice seedlings with machines on the Suhung cooperative farm, Hamju County, South Hamgyong Province.

Some members of the prime minister's entourage took a rest at the beautiful Majon recreation ground on the shore of the east sea.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

SK131627 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1538 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA) -- A general agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Kingdom of Lesotho was signed in Pyongyang on May 13.

It was signed by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, and His Excellency Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku, DPRK Ambassador to Lesotho Kang Su-muong and personages concerned and present on the opposite side were Foreign Minister and Minister to the Prime Minister for Economic Development E.R. Sekhonyana, Lesotho ambassador to our country D.P.G. Makoe and others.

Jonathan Departs

SK132303 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA) -- His Excellency Dr. Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, left Pyongyang on May 13 by special plane, successfully concluding the official state visit he had been paying to Korea upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Pyongyang airport was overflowing with a festive mood to see off the goodwill envoy of the Lesotho people. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Excellency Dr. Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, were set up amidst a crowd of thousands of well-wishers who came out with flags of Korea and Lesotho, bunches of flowers and balloons in their hands.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Kim Hwan, and other cadres and diplomatic envoys of different countries in Pyongyang.

A farewell function took place at the airport for Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan.

The plane carrying the guests took off at 9:30 amid enthusiastic cheers of the farewell-bidders.

BRIEFS

CSSR EDUCATION DELEGATION -- Pyongyang April 27 -- the delegation of the Ministry of Education of Czechoslovakia headed by Marta Vlachova, vice-minister of Education of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and the Ethiopian delegation for the study of the church idea headed by Wendmu Dejene, general manager of the Addis Ababa schools, Ethiopia, left here on April 26. Also leaving here yesterday were marathoners of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland who had participated in the international marathon race for "Mangyongdae prize" held in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2224 GMT 26 Apr 83 SK]

DPRK-CSSR PROTOCOL -- Pyongyang May 12 -- A protocol of the 24th session of the permanent sub-committee for scientific and technological cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was recently signed in Prague, according to a report. The protocol was signed by An Mun-hon, chairman of the Korean side to the sub-committee, and Pavel Majersky, chairman of the Czechoslovak side to the sub-committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 12 May 83 SK]

JAPAN'S SUNOBE DISCUSSES SUMMIT PLANS WITH CHON

SK170719 Seoul YONHAP in English 0708 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday received a courtesy call from Ryoze Sunobe, special envoy of Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, at the presidential mansion Chongwadae.

Sunobe, former Japanese ambassador to Seoul, arrived here Sunday on a four-day visit to meet with senior Korean officials, including Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, for discussions on current Korean-Japanese relations in general.

With Sunobe for the Chongwadae call were Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and Japanese ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda.

Further on Meeting

SK170832 Seoul YONHAP in English 0758 GMT 17 May 83

[Excerpts] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday congratulated Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for the Japanese leader's successful tour of the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Chon told Nakasone's special envoy Ryoze Sunobe that the current Japanese-South Korean relations are one of "genuine friendship," and voiced the hope that Seoul-Tokyo cooperation will grow further, thus contributing to regional peace and global economic recovery.

Sunobe, a veteran Japanese diplomat who served as ambassador to South Korea, is in Seoul to brief the South Korean leader on Nakasone's recent tour of the ASEAN nations and Tokyo's position at the annual meeting of the seven industrialized Western nations in Williamsburg, Virginia, in late May.

On the upcoming Williamsburg summit, Chon said: "The free world has great expectations" about the meeting, and voiced the hope that the summit will be conducive to global economic recovery.

Chon expressed concern about the growing difficulty developing nations face in getting loans from the international money market, and said the industrialized countries should give more attention to the growth of the developing world. He said the world's economic stability has much to do with the buying power of the developing countries, just as a country's welfare depends on a stable middle class.

MINISTER YI ON RELATIONS WITH PRC, TRIP TO U.S.

SK161237 Seoul YONHAP in English 1202 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok said Monday that he expects the recent swap between Seoul and Beijing will favorably affect the future development of relations between the two countries.

Appearing at the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee to report on the hijacking of a Chinese jetliner and the results of the negotiations held in Seoul to settle the case, Yi based his expectations on the "amicable atmosphere and the spirit of cooperation maintained throughout the negotiations."

In the meantime, a report submitted to the National Assembly by the Foreign Ministry said the ministry evaluates the first official contacts between China and South Korea as having indicated the possibility of future contacts, since the two countries have agreed to maintain the spirit of cooperation in future cases of emergency which involve both sides.

The report also said China has made it clear that it could contact and confer with South Korea as far as problems directly involving its own national interest, in light of the Chinese attitude toward the recent negotiations.

Noting the fact that there was an official conference and exchange of official documents for the first time in history between the two countries, the report said: "Especially, it was epoch-making that the two sides used the official names of each other in the memorandum signed by chief delegates."

The report further said it is notable that the Chinese delegation also highly evaluated that fact that the talks were carried out in a sincere and friendly atmosphere and expressed their opinion that the cooperation extended by South Korea in settling the case would contribute greatly to the improvement of relations between the two countries, which have no diplomatic ties, in the future.

Yi, who returned home May 8 after an 11-day official visit to the United States, also reported on the results of his visit to the foreign affairs panel.

He said the United States and South Korea have agreed that the cross-recognition of South and North Korea by major powers is premature under the current situation and both will further study of the idea.

Also agreed during his visit was that the most efficient and realistic way to ease tension on the Korean peninsula is direct dialogue between South and North Korea, Yi said. The two countries have decided to continue close cooperation to realize inter-Korean dialogue, Yi added.

Disclosing the United States has confirmed no change in its North Korean policy that it will not make any direct contact with North Korea without participation of South Korea, Yi said U.S. Government leaders, including President Ronald Reagan, again expressed their support for President Chon Tu-hwan's peaceful reunification formula, including a call for a meeting between top leaders of both sides.

PRC'S SHEN TU EXPRESSES GRATITUDE FOR COOPERATION

SK170134 Seoul YONHAP in English 0123 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP) -- A top civil aviation official of China Monday sent a cable to South Korea expressing gratitude for the Seoul government's cooperation for the returning of the Chinese passengers, crew members and an aircraft which was forced to land in Korea May 5 by six hijackers.

Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, sent the cable to Kim Chol-yong, aviation affairs director general of the Transportation Ministry, through the aeronautical fixed telecommunication network (AFTN) via Tokyo, Transportation Ministry officials said.

Shen led a Chinese negotiating team for the return of the Chinese jetliner, passengers and crew members, while Kim was one of the Korean delegates.

SHEN TU'S COMMENTS VIEWED AS ENCOURAGING

SK121244 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 9 May 83 p 3

[Article by Reporter Yi Su-kun: "The Stepping-stones for De Facto Relations Appear To Have Been Laid"]

[Excerpts] On 8 May, after two days of contacts in Seoul, South Korea and Communist China have laid small stepping-stones for the development of relations between the two countries -- the two countries have no diplomatic relations -- by reaching an agreement peacefully settling and issue of the hijacked Communist Chinese passenger plane.

It deserves our attention that the attitudes and stands demonstrated by the two countries in the settlement of the hijacked aircraft were so forward looking that we need to evaluate them in various aspects. The firm attitude displayed by Korea in dealing with this incident, Communist China's proposal for direct negotiations for its settlement and the quick visit to South Korea by a Communist Chinese delegation foretell that the future of relations between the two countries is not necessarily dark.

First of all, South Korea has coolly settled this incident on the basis of international custom and in accordance with the Hague Convention. By so doing, South Korea has displayed before the world a firm attitude as a sovereign nation. By deciding to refer the hijackers to trial on the basis of domestic laws, and by having the Communist Chinese hand over to our side the list of passengers, our country has followed the genreal custom of civilized countries of gaining what is obtainable out of negotiations and of clarifying what is worth clarifying, quite apart from the need for bettering relations with Communist China.

What is more, our side succeeded in having the Communist Chinese delegation sign a memorandum summarizing the negotiations. In the memorandum, our country extracted a concession from the Chinese -- having them call our country by its official name -- and persisted in our stand that the hijackers would not be extradited.

An exchange of documents between countries, such as the memorandum exchanged between South Korea and Communist China, is viewed as a yardstick measuring the relationship between the countries concerned. It is significant that our side had the Communist Chinese delegation sign the memorandum and write in it our country's official name, because this will remain an example in future relations between the two countries.

As stated on 8 May by Kong No-myong, head of our negotiating team: "The Korea-Communist China talks are not in the category of negotiations." Thus, our side had no reasons to heed the assertions of the other party, because our position was to deal with the issue of the hijacked aircraft on the basis of the Hague Convention, which is aimed at preventing seizure of aircraft.

Though it was an issue that cropped up between two countries not having relations, our government did not demand that the Communist Chinese delegation produce credentials certifying the legitimacy of the delegation of the Communist China, following the spirit of the international agreements on aircraft hijacking, which take quick resolution as a principle, and the spirit of humanism stated in the UN human rights pacts.

Contrary to our expectations that it might solicit a third party's mediation, Communist China, in a telegram sent directly to our country on the very day the aircraft landed in our country suggested sending a delegation to our country. Breaking with its habit of calling our country "South Korea," Communist China showed a surprisingly soft attitude toward us by calling our country by its official name, "the Republic of Korea."

Considering Communist China's flat refusal to our proposal for direct negotiations over the issue of returning the MIG-19 aircraft, in which a Communist Chinese air force pilot, Wu Ronggen, defected to South Korea last October, and in view of the fact that it has never called our country by its official name, such soft attitude on the part of Communist China can be interpreted as an intentional shift in its attitude. Such a soft attitude demonstrated by Communist China, however, has been skeptically interpreted as being a short-lived, one-shot measure.

In remarks made by Shen Tu, head of the Communist Chinese delegation, since his arrival in Seoul, we also can find some hint of the Chinese intention to seek making relations between the two countries an established fact by taking advantage of the negotiations.

Arriving at Kimpo Airport, Shen Tu said: "Why did we have to make a detour to come to so close an airport."

On 9 May, he said: "It is desirable to establish a direct flying route between Beijing and Seoul." Considering that he made the same remark twice it is a possible that Communist China has revealed its realistic attitude.

Meeting with the passengers on the evening of 8 May, Shen said: Thanks to cooperation from South Korea, you passengers can expect a safe return to your home. Let us all spread the word at home that South Korea is a free country and that it will host the Olympics in Seoul. Since Shen Tu did not make such remarks in formal places, we do not need go too far in interpreting them or pay too much attention to them.

Unlike relations with other countries, we cannot expect to build our relations with Communist China on the strength of one document or a few promises. Rather, we should expect to establish relations only through an accumulation of steps, one after another. This being the case, premature expectations and optimism will not help develop the relations between the two countries. More important is how much of our good will -- the good will with which we can establish friendly relations with many countries, and with which we can establish friendly relations with Communist China -- has been conveyed to them.

Such skeptical and optimistic views concerning South Korea-Communist China relations which have arisen in the wake of the negotiations between the two countries will turn out to be true or false in future developments in the relations between the two countries. In the event that the relations between the two countries develop favorably, however, that will have a great effect on the situation in East Asia.

TOKYO DECISION ON ENTRY FOR N. KOREANS CRITICIZED

SK130909 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 12 May 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Japan's Permitting North Korean Delegates To Enter Japan -- The Existing ROK-Japan Relations Should Not Be Impaired"]

[Text] Japan's policy towards the Korean peninsula has been always implemented within the framework of security and the interests of the Japanese islands. The official and unofficial positions which the Japanese Government takes in connection with the policies toward the North and South Korea immediately have an effect upon the internal dynamics of the Korean peninsula, as well as upon the situation of division and confrontation between the North and South Korea. The report that the Japanese Government has decided to allow North Korean delegates attending the meeting of the Asian and African Juridical Advisory Council to enter Japan as "representatives of the government" draws our attention, making us doubt whether or not the decision suggests a shift in the perception of the political balance which the Japanese Government has been pursuing towards North and South Korea.

The Japanese Government authorities have expressed a view that permitting "the North Korean delegates" to enter Japan would be beneficial to relaxation of tension between North and South Korea under the present circumstances on the Korean peninsula, thus revealing the intention to maintain substantive relations with North Korea.

We would like to point out that such a view on the situation of the Korean peninsula by the Japanese Government authorities and a change in viewing the realities of confrontation between the North and South Korea will not be helpful to development of the situation on the Korean peninsula.

As was confirmed during the visit to Korea by Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, stability on the Korean peninsula is directly linked with the stability of Japan. Thus, we share the common view that Japan's more active contribution to and participation in attaining such stability are necessary.

We believe that only when the development of Korea-Japan relations and the maintenance of friendship are based on a common view of the situation on the Korean peninsula can they be successfully achieved. Furthermore, the situation in the Northeast Asia is undergoing a structural shift due to the remarkable increase in the threat of Soviet forces in this region. In the overall situation in which Japan is playing a great role, the importance of Japan's strategic and security role is increasing with each passing day. What is regarded as most important in this situation is how Japan views the situation on the Korean peninsula and how it is pursuing its own interests.

The fact that Japan demonstrates the intention to regard the reality of division of the Korean peninsula as an opportunity for unilateral pursuit of its own interests will greatly hinder the basic friendship between Korea and Japan and the spirit of cooperation between the two countries.

The present situation on the Korean peninsula is being maintained with the preservation of an uneasy military balance between North and South Korea. Today the North Korean side is constantly striving to maintain superiority in armed forces, and North Korea's superiority in the military confrontation between North and South Korea is acknowledged. In this situation, creating the condition of unilaterally promoting North Korea's political position in the international arena will only increase tension between North and South Korea. Since Japan is one of the countries involved in the strategy of cross recognition which the Korean Government pursues, Japan's independent approach to North Korea is intolerable. Korea and Japan should not forget that they have relations as "a body of common destiny" which cannot but pursue common interests in the international political arena.

The Japanese Government has advanced policies and worked out measures whenever it considered the time was right, giving us an impression that such policies and measures are taking advantage of the situation on the Korean peninsula. The Japanese Government's officially permitting the North Korean delegates to the meeting of the Asian and African Juridical Advisory Council to enter Japan can be considered as seizing the opportunity, thus causing bitterness on our part. The situation on the Korean peninsula is not an easy one which will change because of a partial shift in Japan's policies.

In particular, the internal North Korean situation is in a state of flux. It is our assumption that the recent Communist Chinese hijacking incident may even work as an irritant in relations between North Korea and Communist China.

We would like to stress that the Japanese Government should make sincere and earnest efforts to attain the stability of the Korean peninsula and to more firmly strengthen friendly relations between Korea and Japan based on the realistic awareness of the imminent crisis of the Korean peninsula.

NORTH KOREA PLANNING ANOTHER DELEGATION TO JAPAN

SK141148 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 May 83 p 2

[Report by Tokyo correspondent Chong Ku-chong]

[Text] At a press interview on 13 May, Rizaku Eguchi, vice chairman of the Nagasaki Prefectural Committee of the Japan Socialist Party who recently visited North Korea, revealed that the North Korean side intends to send North Korean delegates to the world meeting to ban atomic and hydrogen bombs to be held in Nagasaki in August, if the Japanese Government issues them visas.

He also noted that, with the North Korean delegates' visit to Japan, there is the possibility of holding negotiations on reviving the provisional Japan-North Korea civil fishery agreement, which has expired.

NORTH, SOUTH KOREA PARTICIPATE IN TOKYO MEETING

SK170131 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 May 83 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- The 23d Asian-African Legal Consultative Conference opened at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here Monday, with the participation of both South and North Korea. The joint participation of Seoul and Pyongyang is the first since South Korea and China had their first official contact in Seoul over a hijacked Chinese civil aircraft last week.

South Korea is represented at the conference by an eight-member delegation led by Pak Kun, an ambassador at the Korea Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while North Korea is represented by three delegates.

In addition to delegates from 37 member countries, the conference is also participated in by legal experts from the United States, the Soviet Union and China as observers.

Comments by Delegates

SK170959 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 May 83 p 2

[Report by Tokyo correspondent Chong Ku-chong from the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] The 23d session of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, which opened on 16 May at the Japanese Foreign Ministry, has become a focus of news because it is the first occasion for North and South Korean delegates to sat together at an international meeting held in Japan. The Japanese Government has unprecedentedly permitted the North Korean delegates to enter Japan.

Saying to South Korean correspondents that this meeting is not the first but the seventh in which North and South Korean delegates have jointly participated, Pak Kun, senior delegate of South Korea, stressed after the meeting that the joint participation of North and South Korea in the Tokyo meeting has no specific significance.

Yi Tae-chun, one of the North Korean delegates, remained silent, not answering Japanese reporters' question as to how to write the name of North Korean delegate Yi Chon-ok in Chinese characters.

In the meantime, a delegate of Communist China who participated as an observer, said to the South Korean delegates before the meeting: "We thank you for the cooperation you extended in solving the incident of the hijacking of our civilian aircraft."

AIR RAID WARNING SYSTEM TO BE REINFORCED

SK120108 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 12 May 83 p 8

[Text] After the hijacking of a Chinese airliner to an airbase in central Korea last week, the government is taking measures to improve the nation's air raid warning system to ensure maximum safety of the people in case of emergency.

The National Civil Defense Corps (NCDC) headquarters said preparations are under way to warn the people effectively in future emergencies.

NCDC officials said that the 12-year-old air raid warning system will become computerized soon so that all broadcasting networks, including TV stations, can relay a warning to their audiences in an emergency. Currently, the NCDC uses only radio broadcasting networks in its monthly anti-air raid drill.

When the Chinese jetliner flew to an airbase in Chunchon, Kangwon-do, on May 5, the NCDC also broadcast a radio message saying that this was a real warning, not an air defense exercise. Many people, however, said later that they didn't hear the radio message on that holiday which was Children's Day. Even people gathered at a baseball stadium in Seoul registered almost no reaction to the warning mainly because they failed to learn about the situation.

NCDC officials said operators of crowded places will be required to announce an air raid warning through their own speakers in case of a crisis.

Noting that many people failed to hear the warning sirens sounded throughout the city for seven minutes on May 5, the officials said sirens and speakers installed in lower places will be moved to higher locations. At the same time, the NCDC said it will set up 30 more sirens in Seoul and other areas throughout the country by next month. The NCDC has been manning 365 sirens across the country, including 123 in Seoul, since 1971.

SNU STUDENTS ARRESTED FOR DEMONSTRATION ATTEMPT

SK170206 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 17 May 83 p 8

[Text] Four Seoul National University students were arrested by police yesterday on charges of violating the law on illegal assembly and demonstration. The four, all seniors and aged 22, are Chong Su-ung of the history department in the College of Humanities, Yi Mun-suk of the clothing and textile department in the Home Economics College, Hong Song-un of the mathematics department in the College of Education and Yun So-yong of the science education department in the College of Education.

Police at Kwanak Station said the four are charged with scattering leaflets with anti-government slogans near four of the campus buildings and instigating about 500 students to demonstrate shortly before noon last Friday.

U.S. SEEN TO SEEK CONTROL OF INDIAN OCEAN

OW140508 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1611 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 13 (MONTSAME) -- The turning of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace will be of special significance in easing international tensions, safeguarding peace and strengthening the security of nations, writes the Mongolian national daily UNEN in its leading article.

The forces of imperialism and reaction in the United States are making feverish attempts to set up its military and political domination in this region. The Reagan administration has worked out and is carrying through a long-term programme of extending its military presence in the Indian Ocean. The American imperialists ever more intensify their military actions in the region of the Persian Gulf and the Middle East. An evidence of this fact was the setting-up of the so-called "Central Command" by Washington. The Reagan administration is justifying its militarisation of the Indian Ocean under the pretext of the mythical "Soviet threat."

The socialist countries including the MPR consistently support and promote the realisation of the initiatives of the non-aligned countries to declare the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and the UN decision to convene an international conference on the problem, concludes the paper.

UNEN WARNS OF WASHINGTON-SEOUL-TOKYO ALLIANCE

OW142257 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1613 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 May (MONTSAME) -- During the last period, the situation in the Far East sharply aggravated. This is a consequence of the bellicose and militarist actions conducted by the South Korean puppet regime and the Japanese Government, the Mongolian daily UNEN writes in its commentary.

The reactionary regime of Chon Tu-hwan steps up military preparations. Permanently increasing its military assistance to the South Korean puppet regime the Washington administration encourages in every way possible the militarist ambitions of Seoul. The clear evidence of this is stationing of 42 thousand American military men in South Korea, notes the paper.

The paper points out that the Reagan administration strives for setting up a military-political alliance, Washington-Seoul-Tokyo, with the complicity of the military cliques of South Korea and Japan.

A creation of this tripartite military-political alliance would create a serious threat to the cause of peace and security in Asia and the world over, the commentary stresses.

ARMS VIEWS FLAY WEST, LAUD NONALIGNED STATES

OW140600 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1619 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 13 (MONTSAME) -- The arms race, particularly nuclear, "whipped up by the imperialist circles in the West, in the first place by the United States, has exceeded dangerous limits, said representative of the MPR, I. Erdenechulun at the UN Commission on Disarmament.

New "defensive" concepts like wide-scale and highly effective anti-missile defence are being developed today. Actions to turn the outer space into an arena of the arms race are intensifying.

Highly dangerous is the fact that the efficacy of the earlier concluded treaties and agreements in the sphere of disarmament is called in question, noted the MPR representative. In short, the course of armaments build-up is pushing the world to nuclear precipice.

Namely, that is why the Government of the MPR welcomed the unilateral obligation of the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It is unnecessary to underline the significance of undertaking similar obligations by those nuclear states, who have so far not done so. In its last session the General Assembly made a similar appeal.

The numerous constructive initiatives, advanced by the socialist countries, in our view, pave the practical way to the solution of urgent problems of disarmament, promoting of international cooperation in the cause of preserving peace and security. This is testified by the political declaration of the Warsaw member-states, adopted in Prague this January. It reflects the determination of the socialist community countries to do everything in their capacity so as to bring about a change in the development of world situation in favour of relaxation of international tensions, for the preservation and consolidation of universal peace and security. We particularly underline the exclusive significance in the present tense situation of the proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of peace relations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member-countries open to all states. Mutual commitment not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other and therefore not to be the first to use against each other any military force at all would create the necessary political and legal basis for undertaking concrete measures aimed at limiting and reducing both nuclear as well as conventional armaments in Europe. This would undoubtedly make a worthy contribution to the normalisation of the international climate as a whole, he underlined.

The Government of the MPR, in its statement of January 17, 1983 fully supported the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member-states as a practical alternative to thermo-nuclear catastrophe menacing the life and civilisation of humanity.

The Nonaligned Movement is making an important contribution to the intensification of the efforts to eliminate a nuclear war threat. The 7th summit conference of the non-aligned states in New Delhi was unquestionably an important contribution to this effort.

Today, the anti-war movement of the world public, involving the broadest circle of population is continually gaining in scope. A striking evidence of this is the ever-growing movement for the freezing of nuclear weapons. This speaks of the growing apprehension of the peoples of the world over the heightening threat of a nuclear catastrophe and the imperative need to undertake concrete measures to curb the arms race and promote disarmament.

Talks between the USSR and the U.S.A. on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments, as well as medium range nuclear means in Europe are of exclusive significance, for they affect the vital interests of all peoples of the world. The so-called "zero" or "interim" options, which ignore the basic principles of equality and equal security cannot but evoke serious anxiety, for they are major barriers on the path of reaching mutually acceptable agreements.

The MPR attaches great significance to the consolidation of the atmosphere of trust among states. Steps taken in this direction promote detente, development of mutually-beneficial cooperation in various spheres of creative endeavours.

Proceeding from this premise, in May 1981 the Mongolian People's Republic advanced a proposal to conclude a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific. The objective of this proposal is to outlaw the use of force in international relations, consolidate mutual understanding and trust with a view to solve all controversial issues through peace means.

The Mongolian delegation highly assesses the initiative of Sweden to consider the recommendations and proposals, contained in the report "universal security" prepared by the independent commission on disarmament and security issues. We regard this report as a positive contribution to the common efforts to lessen the threat of a nuclear war, curb the arms race and promote disarmament.

The issue of the nuclear potential of South Africa, which actions pose a serious threat not only to the peoples of Africa but also of the world as a whole, should occupy an important place in our deliberations. We cannot tolerate to see the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa laying its hands on nuclear weapons, said the representative of the MPR, L. Erdenechulun at the UN Commission on Disarmament.

UNEN TERMS NAKASONE ASEAN TOUR UNSUCCESSFUL

OW170222 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1345 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 14 (MONTSAME) -- Y. Nakasone, prime minister of Japan, has concluded his tour of ASEAN countries, during which he tried to play the role of a "peacemaker" in Southeast Asia. Nakasone even swore that "Japan will never become a large military power." However, he was not believed in the ASEAN countries; moreover, they called the prime minister "a symbol of Japanese militarism." UNEN writes about this in a commentary entitled "An Unsuccessful Trip." The newspaper adds that he will hardly be able to mislead the peoples who suffered from Japanese aggression in the last world war.

In talks with the ASEAN leaders the Japanese prime minister also paid a great deal of attention to acute problems in multilateral economic relations. The peoples of Southeast Asia view Japan's economic expansion as a threat to their independence. In response to ASEAN countries' demands to eliminate the trade deficit, Nakasone just confined himself to a promise "to study this question." UNEN emphasized that all this proves that the Japanese prime minister's trip pursued the aim of expanding Japan's military-political influence in the region.

TSEDENBAL ON STEADY INDUSTRIALIZATION, USSR TIES

OW140524 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1607 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 13 (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian party and state leader, Y. Tsedenbal visited the primary hide processing enterprise and the foot-wear factory in Ulaanbaatar on May 12. There the general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee got acquainted with the production process, met with the workers, had talk with them.

Talking with the young workers of those enterprises, Y. Tsedenbal recommended them to constantly improve their professional skills and to tirelessly study the experience

of the highly qualified specialists from the fraternal socialist countries, who are working there and to effectively and fruitfully use the working hours.

In honour of the visit by Y. Tsedenbal to the enterprises a rally was held at the foot-wear factory.

Speaking at the meeting the Mongolian leader said that the steady industrialisation of the MPR is characteristic of the country's development. The party and government are taking important measures aimed at implementing the tasks of further deepening the process of socialist industrialisation in Mongolia.

The working class as a leading force of our society is increasing numerically and changing qualitatively. In conclusion he stressed that the fraternal and internationalist assistance and support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and their close cooperation with Mongolia play a decisive role in the development of the Mongolian industry.

BATMONH GREETS KARMAL ON AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY

LD040650 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0437 GMT 4 May 83

[Text] Kabul, May 3, BAKHTAR -- A congratulatory telegram sent on Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), president of the Presidium of Mongolian People's Republic and J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR addressed to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the RC of the DRA, and S.A. Keshtmand, a Politburo member of the PDPA CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA, has been received here on the occasion of the 5th anniversary celebration of April revolution.

The telegram says that MPRP and the state of MPR firmly believe that the triumph of the April revolution was a turning point in the history of Afghanistan and the state of the DRA has been able to bring about profound socio-economic transformation in the country despite the internal resistance of counter-revolution and foreign interventions.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE CSSR ON LIBERATION DAY

OW092337 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1618 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 9 (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian party and state leader Y. Tsedenbal and Prime Minister J. Batmonh sent a telegram of congratulation to Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal on the occasion of Czechoslovakia's National Day -- the 38th anniversary of liberation of Czechoslovakia from Nazi occupation. Mongolian leaders underlined that during the past years the Czechoslovakian people under the wise leadership of their militant vanguard -- the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia -- achieved glorious successes in augmenting the fruits of their revolution in different fields of life, and were successfully building a developed socialism. The Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia enjoys immense international prestige, they said.

Mongolian Communists and the working people of our country value highly the active contribution the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to strengthening the might of the socialist community and its purposeful efforts for the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy and social progress.

We note with satisfaction that the inviolable friendship and the fruitful co-operation between our parties, states and peoples, based upon the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are steadily extending for the benefit of our fraternal peoples the telegram says.

LE FIGARO INTERVIEWS HUN SEN ON INDOCHINA-ASEAN

PM161425 Paris LE FIGARO in French 13 May 83 p 4

[Francois Nivolon dispatch: "Phnom Penh Regime Ready To Stand Down?"]

[Text] Phnom Penh -- During an exclusive interview Kampuchean Foreign Minister Hun Sen made the following statement to me which supplies a few details on possible preliminary negotiations between three ASEAN states and two Indochinese states -- Vietnam and Laos -- without any Kampuchean representation.

"We must consult with the ASEAN countries," Mr Hun Sen told me, "to remove the obstacles to peace and stability in the region. We -- the three Indochinese countries -- have no intention of raising the problem of the U.S. bases in the Philippines or the East Timor problem, which concerns Indonesia, if ASEAN takes a realistic attitude. We are firmly prepared not to raise any question which would create an obstacle to dialogue aimed at establishing peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

"As regards talks between countries representing ASEAN, in other words Malaysia and Indonesia [only two countries named] on the one hand, and Indochina, in other words Vietnam and Laos, on the other, we are in agreement now and for the future. Vietnam and Laos will represent us.

"But if preliminary negotiations could possibly take place between the five ASEAN countries and the three Indochinese countries, we would ensure that Kampuchea's representation at those talks did not pose problems.

"We know that the ASEAN states do not want to talk with us because they are afraid that our presence might constitute a de facto recognition of our regime. Kampuchea's representation must not constitute an obstacle to dialogue, and this is a sacrifice which we have made."

The Right to Self-Determination

"In my opinion the talks between the ASEAN countries and the Indochinese countries ought to take place on the basis of the resolution adopted by the nonaligned countries in New Delhi."

The New Delhi resolution on Kampuchea proposes: "A political solution which would include the withdrawal of all foreign forces, ensuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of all the countries in the region, including Kampuchea." The same resolution also asserted the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own future "without foreign interference, subversion, or coercion."

"We must envisage two formulas for the agenda: First, an initial meeting between representatives of the two groups -- ASEAN and Indochina -- to discuss the agenda on an equal basis, in other words, if ASEAN raises a particular question the Indochinese countries are prepared to discuss it and vice versa. Second, an open agenda. We leave it up to the ASEAN states to choose which formula suits them.

"But I would like to remind you that talks could equally well take place between three ASEAN representatives, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore, and two Indochinese representatives, Vietnam and Laos or between the five ASEAN countries and the three Indochinese countries."

SIHANOUK REACTION TO THAI-SRV TALKS PROPOSAL

BK160110 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 May 83 p 3

[Text] Thailand's offer to hold talks with Vietnam on the Kampuchean problem will not result in any lasting solution, Prince Norodom Sihanouk said yesterday. The prince, who heads the Democratic Kampuchea coalition government, also said that Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila's talks offer to Vietnam is aimed only at solving problems between Thailand and Vietnam, not those between Vietnam and Kampuchea. He said that he appreciated Thai efforts to solve the Kampuchean issue, and although it would not settle the Kampuchean problem, it was a good move to get the Vietnamese away from the border.

Sihanouk, currently visiting his resistance fighters, was speaking to newsmen at Ta Tum, close to the Thai border in Surin Province. He was accompanied by his wife Princess Monique, his son Prince Chakkrapong and army commander In Tam. Sihanouk's statements followed ACM Sitthi's announcement that he would go to Hanoi to discuss the Kampuchean issue. ACM Sitthi's move has so far gained support from China and two ASEAN countries -- Indonesia and Singapore.

Sihanouk also said that he expected Vietnam to make at least two counter-proposals once the talks with ACM Sitthi took place. To match ACM Sitthi's proposal that Vietnamese troops move 30 kilometres away from the Thai Kampuchean border, Vietnam would insist that Khmer civilians and armed men be evacuated 30 kilometres into Thai territory, he said. He added that the Vietnamese might also insist that the Khmer resistance fighters be disarmed. Sihanouk said he would meet ACM Sitthi on Wednesday to discuss the planned visit.

He said the recent partial pullout of Vietnamese troops was a ploy to deceive the world. Vietnam was determined to turn Kampuchea into a colony, Sihanouk said, and he didn't expect it to soften its stance. He said his resistance fighters would launch counter-attacks once the rainy season begins to regain some of the strongholds lost during the recent Vietnamese offensive.

Asked if he would accept any invitation to visit Vietnam, he said he would have to consult his two other coalition partners before making a decision.

Ta Tum is Sihanouk's newly-established headquarters. Situated two kilometres opposite Tambon Ta Tum in Sangkha District of Surin, it was set up after Sihanouk Borei was destroyed by Vietnamese forces. Sihanouk said there are about 30,000 Sihanoukists at Ta Tum plus another 5,000 armed fighters. He complained that most of the aid received so far was in the form of food and medical supplies and there was a shortage of weapons.

Referring to a recent report about planned Australian aid to Vietnam, Sihanouk said that Prime Minister Son Sann was visiting Australia and would try to dissuade the Australian Government. Sihanouk admitted that the resistance fighters were at a military disadvantage but he said he wanted to use the fighting as a way to bring Vietnam to the negotiating table.

VODK SCORES PROPOSED AUSTRALIAN AID TO SRV

BK150730 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 14 May 83

[Station commentary: "The View of Using Aid To Lure Vietnam Away From the Soviet Union Is Unrealistic and Dangerous to Security in the Asian-Pacific Region"]

[Text] It has been learned that Australia's Labor Government has not abandoned the idea of giving aid to the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, the exterminators of the Kampuchean nation, despite the fact that Australia is fully aware that the ASEAN countries and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, are adamantly opposed to such an idea. According to international press reports, Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke defended the idea of providing aid to the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors on the grounds that only by giving aid to Vietnam can Vietnam be prevented from becoming a Soviet satellite.

This view of using aid to lure Vietnam away from the Soviet Union is an aberrant, unrealistic view. It stems from Vietnam's misleading propaganda and is a Vietnamese trick made at the instigation of the Soviet Union to enable Vietnam to continue aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea, and to carry on the implementation of Vietnam's and its Soviet boss' expansionist strategy in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. Vietnam's alignment with the Soviet Union is not caused by the lack of international aid. It is because Vietnam has deliberately chosen this path of being a Soviet satellite, because it has a specific strategic objective: To get support, backing, and arms from the Soviet Union for its war of aggression against Kampuchea for the purposes of materializing its strategy of establishing an Indochina federation, occupying Kampuchea forever, and using Kampuchea as a springboard for its expansionist and aggressive strategy against other countries in the region.

A concrete example can be seen in that during the Vietnamese war for national liberation, China, which is a neighbor of Vietnam, was the biggest aid-donor. China gave Vietnam virtually everything, from rice to medicines amounting to over \$20 billion [as heard]. But all of this did not stop Vietnam from becoming a Soviet satellite. Vietnam is bent on becoming a big power, annexing Kampuchea, setting up an Indochina federation, gaining control of Southeast Asia, and becoming an outpost for the Soviet global internationalists in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. Because of these ambitions, Vietnam willingly gave up aid from China, from countries in the Asia-Pacific region, and from the world, for Vietnam knew very well that these countries would firmly oppose its policy of aggression and expansion. This is Vietnam's strategic choice.

Now the Hanoi authorities are bogged down in their war of aggression in Kampuchea and are increasingly hard pressed in all fields. Vietnam's war of aggression in Kampuchea is akin to a bottomless basket which will hold nothing. The Soviet Union has increased aid to Vietnam from \$2.5 million to \$6 million every day, and yet this is insufficient. This war of aggression of the Vietnamese aggressors in Kampuchea has been causing havoc to Vietnam, collapse and bankruptcy to its economy, and starvation to its people. For this reason, Vietnam needs foreign aid -- aid of all kinds, including economic assistance and medicine. Vietnam needs all kinds of aid not for the restoration of its national economy, nor for the improvement of the Vietnamese people's living conditions. It wants all kinds of aid to continue its war of aggression in Kampuchea, carry on its occupation of this country and continue implementing its own expansionist and aggressive strategy and that of its Soviet boss in the region.

Vietnam places its policy of expansion and aggression, that is, its war of aggression in Kampuchea, above anything else.

It mobilizes and channels aid and national resources into its war of aggression against an occupation of Kampuchea. Fifty percent of Vietnam's budget is spent in the military field, on its war of aggression against Kampuchea. Vietnam's economy is moribund and the Vietnamese people are starving, but the Hanoi authorities have not raised their little finger to redress the situation. Their only concern is to bleed the Vietnamese people white and conscript their children from the farms, schools and factories to be sent to fight in Kampuchea. Therefore, to give aid to Vietnam at a time when it is committing aggression against Kampuchea is tantamount to reviving this aggressor country and encouraging it to continue its war of aggression against an occupation of Kampuchea and to continue massacring the Kampuchean people.

In fact, giving aid to Vietnam, be it food or medicine, is akin to supporting Vietnam's and the Soviet Union's policy of expansion and aggression in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

Therefore, the Australian Government's view of dragging Vietnam away from the Soviet Union by giving aid to Vietnam is an erroneous view that is dangerous to the security and stability of the whole region. For this reason, the ASEAN countries are opposed to such a view, as are other countries in the region, as well as all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world.

The Kampuchean people and the CGDK are categorically opposed to any aid to the Vietnamese aggressors while they are waging a war of aggression to massacre the Kampuchean people and exterminate the Kampuchean race. The Kampuchean people and the CGDK appeal to the peace- and the justice-loving peoples, countries and governments in the world to continue suspending or cutting off aid to the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, including the so-called humanitarian aid, so as to apply pressure on Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressive forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly. Only by applying pressure on Vietnam -- which is a Soviet cat's-paw -- to withdraw all its aggressive troops from Kampuchea can we counter the danger of the strategy of expansion and aggression pursued by Vietnam and the Soviet Union in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region, and preserve durable peace, security and stability in the region.

VODK CITES SRV PAPER ON CORRUPTION IN HANOI

BK161302 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] The Le Duan Vietnamese authorities' newspaper, HANOI MOI in its 13 May issue admitted that corruption is rampant in Hanoi. This disease plagues the private sector as well as government cadres and officials. Each is concerned only with graft, embezzlement, smuggling and stealing state property for his own benefit, becoming rich overnight, and building villas for the pleasure of his own family.

VODK BATTLE RESULTS FOR KOH KONG-KOMPONG SOM

BK080659 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] Last April our comrades-in-arms on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield killed 717 Vietnamese soldiers, wounded 677 others, made and planted 1,467 punji stakes and dug 480 punji pitfalls.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield!

VODK CITES ATTACK ON SRV NEAR PHNOM PENH

BK130507 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] On 24 April, our national army and guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese regimental position at Bat Doeng market, west of Pochentong Airport, Phnom Penh. We killed 45 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 23 others for a total of 68 casualties, including two Vietnamese lieutenants killed. We destroyed seven military buildings, a motorcycle, two telephone receivers, and a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and materiel.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people of the northwest Phnom Penh battlefield.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORT TARGETS FOR 1983 CITED

BK110638 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] During the first 4 months of 1983, the agricultural products company bought from the people over 2,500 metric tons of soybean, sesame and tobacco, 30 metric tons of lac and several metric tons of various other products, such as nux vomica, resin and lotus seeds. The company also sold hundreds of tons of seeds, beans, dried fish, sesame and tobacco to peasants in various provinces.

In 1982, the company purchased over 3,000 metric tons of agricultural products, such as beans and dried fish, 39 metric tons of lac, 122 metric tons of palm sugar, 18 metric tons of nux vomica and over 800 cubic meters of firewood.

In 1983, the state plans to export to foreign countries and markets 54,000 metric tons of red corn, beans and tobacco, and a quantity of lotus seeds, sesame and various other products.

BRIEFS

RED CROSS AID DISTRIBUTION -- On 6 May, the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed a number of kitchen utensils to 3,000 families in Thmar Puok, Phnum Srok and Preah Net Preah districts in Battambang Province. At the same time, the Kampuchean Red Cross also handed over 1,000 packets of utensils to the provincial Red Cross committee for distribution to other people who live in rural areas. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 13 May 83 BK]

HEALTH COOPERATION WITH FRANCE -- Phnom Penh, 11 May (SPK) -- A cooperation agreement in the health sector between the Red Cross of Kampuchea and that of France was signed in Phnom Penh by Phlek Phirun, chairman of the Kampuchea Red Cross and Pascal Grellety, representative of the French Red Cross. By virtue of this agreement, the French Red Cross will aid the PRK in the anti-tuberculosis struggle. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0433 GMT 11 May 83 BK]

'SOURCES' REPORT SRV'S NGUYEN CO THACH TO VISIT

BK170040 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 May 83 p 1

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach is planning an unofficial four-day visit to Bangkok later this month during which he is expected to discuss the Kampuchean issue, according to diplomatic sources.

The sources told the BANGKOK POST yesterday that Thach will be in Bangkok between May 26 and 29 en route to the Philippines. He is expected to meet with Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila whose proposal for a dialogue over the Khmer problem is most likely to be raised.

Thach had informed the Thai ambassador to Hanoi of his intention to make a visit and the proposal is now with the Thai Foreign Ministry, the sources said.

The Vietnamese Foreign Minister's proposed visit was seen by diplomatic sources as a counter move to ACM Sitthi's overture for talks with Vietnam on the Kampuchean issue.

The meeting between the two foreign ministers, the first after the proposal was made, could be expected after ACM Sitthi's visit to Manila between May 23 and 26 during which he will sound out Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo's opinion on his proposal to talk with Vietnam. ACM Sitthi will later visit three other ASEAN partners for the same purpose.

The foreign minister made the overture to Vietnam during election campaign, with a condition that Vietnam withdraws its troops 30 kilometres from the Thai-Kampuchean border to demonstrate Hanoi's sincerity toward a search for peace in the region.

ACM Sitthi said Chinese Ambassador Shen Ping had called on him at the ministry last Friday to express his government's endorsement of the plan while Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, whom he met at Don Muang Airport, and Singaporean Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan had also voiced approval of the planned talks with Vietnam. The sources said, however, that the proposed talks, should Thailand's conditions be met, are expected to commence after June when the ASEAN foreign ministers are scheduled to meet.

Democratic Kampuchea President Prince Norodom Sihanouk on Sunday expressed scepticism over the talks, saying that the effort will not result in any lasting solution.

ACM Sitthi yesterday, meanwhile, said he doubted if Vietnam would accept a peace proposal by Australia by withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea and allowing an Australian peacekeeping force to take its place.

"I doubt if Vietnam will withdraw its troops and accept a solution to the Kampuchean problem through a political settlement," he said.

Talking to ministry officials yesterday, ACM Sitthi also noted the government's foreign policy would place more emphasis on "flexibility" and diplomatic settlement. Thailand would not resort to arms in solving any problem, he said. Stressing Thailand's wish to achieve regional peace, ACM Sitthi said Thailand does not regard Indochina as an enemy.

SITTHI'S SRV TROOPS PROPOSAL WELCOMED

BK160432 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 16 May 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Sitthi Mustn't Set Hanoi Any Preconditions"]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry is, as normal, involved in regional politics even before a policy statement by the new government is made on the floor of the House, although the Communications Ministry tried to get into the picture by reviving a time-worn suggestion about the city's buses. When the last government was functioning -- we mean before April 18 -- Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, who holds the same portfolio now, put forth a suggestion that the Vietnamese forces occupying Kampuchea should pull back 30 km into Kampuchea from the Thai border in order to reduce regional tension.

Kampuchea-watchers -- such a species has developed through some process of mutation -- dismissed it as one of Thailand's foreign policy ploys because they could not visualize that Hanoi would examine the proposal seriously. Normally, ASEAN partners would have been the first to react but no, it was Heng Samrin's Foreign Minister Hun Sen who told foreign journalists during the mock Vietnamese pull-out staged in Kampuchea that he would be interested in discussing it with Sitthi. Phnom Penh's ploy was transparent because the Heng Samrin regime would even be prepared to discuss the time of day with any ASEAN member because that would mean some sort of a de facto recognition.

What was surprising was that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said soon afterwards that he would like to meet Sitthi in Hanoi and discuss the proposition. Vietnam is a country with which we have diplomatic links and Thach has visited Bangkok many times while the only Thai foreign minister who has been to Hanoi is Phichai Rattakun in 1976 (he is now a deputy prime minister).

ASEAN partners, at least two of them openly, have welcomed Thailand's initiative and we are happy that China also considers that proposal made by Sitthi as a step towards regional peace. Let us for the moment forget the reason for his doing so during the 'euphoria' of the Vietnamese withdrawal is obvious to even the fledgling Kampuchea-watchers. But Thach inviting Sitthi for talks in Hanoi is an altogether different proposition.

Sitthi has said that he is willing to go to Hanoi in July provided the Vietnamese troops have by that time withdrawn 30 km into Kampuchea. As a matter of fact, we think they would since it would be the height of the rainy season and the Vietnamese forces have been pulling back from the Thai border during the past four rainy seasons during which the forces of the Khmer Rouge and its partners have been gaining ground. So, if Sitthi does go to Hanoi after the Vietnamese pull back, not out of good intentions but because of necessity, he would be at a tactical disadvantage in negotiations. The point that we have to understand quite clearly, as Hanoi understands it, is that the Vietnamese have to pull back during the next few months whether they like it or not.

We think there would be a matter of time if Sitthi does not take Vietnam at its word and go to Hanoi to discuss the reduction of regional tension which Thach has proposed. What Thailand wants to know and what Sitthi should find out in Hanoi, is what is the quid pro quo which Hanoi is seeking from Thailand for the pull-back she has to do willy-nilly.

Thach will not sit down at a conference table with Sitthi and discuss either the pull-back or the "Chinese threat" unless he has a trump card up his sleeve. So, we think that Sitthi should go and find out what that trump card is and not set any pre-conditions. A man of Sitthi's diplomatic acumen is likely to discern more than the spoken words in a Hanoi meeting that will enable ASEAN to formulate its further strategy.

SPOKESMAN ON GOALS OF SITTHI'S ASEAN TRIPS

BK131532 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun told a conference today that Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila will make a tour of ASEAN countries, beginning with a visit to the Philippines 23-26 May, and that this visit will be followed a week later by a visit to Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. The main purpose of the foreign minister's ASEAN tour is:

[Begin Chet recording] The foreign minister's upcoming tour of ASEAN countries has two purposes. First, he is the chairman of the ASEAN standing committee and, thus, wants to discuss with other ASEAN leaders preparations for the ASEAN ministerial conference in late June. This conference will include a meeting with the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, New Zealand and the EEC. Second, the foreign minister proposed earlier that he would be willing to travel to negotiate with Hanoi if it pulls its troops 30 km away from the Thai-Kampuchean border. Vietnam has already confirmed an invitation to the foreign minister. Therefore, while awaiting Vietnam's response to the pullout proposal, the foreign minister will discuss this matter with the other ASEAN leaders. [end recording]

About a meeting between the ASEAN foreign ministers and the foreign ministers of Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the EEC countries, and the United States, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said:

[Begin Chet recording] The EEC countries will be represented by Hans Dietrich Genscher. It has been confirmed that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will participate in the meeting and will stay on after the meeting as guest of the Thai Government. [end recording]

SITTHI TO HOLD TALKS WITH SIHANOUK

BK170052 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 May 83 p 3

[Text] Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila is expected to hold talks with Democratic Kampuchea President Prince Norodom Sihanouk tomorrow at Phatthaya's Royal Cliff Beach Hotel, diplomatic sources disclosed. The unofficial talks were scheduled three days after the prince's return to visit his fellow countrymen in Kampuchea opposite Surin Province on Saturday. Foreign Ministry officials yesterday disclosed that ACM Sitthi later in the evening will host a reception for the prince at the hotel. Prince Sihanouk is scheduled to leave Bangkok on May 21.

SITTHI SAYS FOREIGN POLICY TO BE 'MORE FLEXIBLE'

BK161604 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 16 May 83

[16 May news conference held by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the Foreign Ministry in Bangkok with unidentified newsmen -- recorded]

[Text] [Sitthi] We will stick to previous policies but will be more flexible. We will expand our policies regarding trade -- will put more emphasis on trade.

ASEAN is the center of our policy. [Words indistinct] we do not regard Indochina as our enemy. It will be stipulated in our foreign policy that we -- like the other ASEAN countries -- want a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. The Kampuchean conflict is one of the problems which must be resolved in order for the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality to materialize.

As for bigger countries, we will see if their presence is constructive. We do not want a presence that will result in disputes or armed conflicts. More than anything else, we will attach importance to the benefits their presence brings to our region. We do not want our region to be the cause of conflict between the superpowers. As a small country, we will do the best we can. We will not consider ourselves as the enemy of any country. We will preserve our interests. We will trade with all countries. We will separate trade and politics.

[Question] What if they are related?

[Answer] If so, we will uphold the principles of international law and the United Nations. Our relations with other countries will be based on equality. We will not interfere in other countries' affairs.

[Question] You said we will trade with all countries. Does that include Vietnam?

[Answer] I am talking about policy in general. Your question concerns a specific issue which will be treated on a case by case basis.

[Question] You said the policy will be flexible. Do you mean we will be flexible in solving political issues?

[Answer] Just say that it will be flexible. The time will come when you will know how flexible it will be. What I proposed earlier is a sign of flexibility. However, we are firm in our policy which we feel is based on correct principles. By flexibility, I mean flexible ways to achieve our goals. We cannot stand still because in that way no problems would be solved.

[Question] Are you going to give your deputy the responsibility for trade?

[Answer] Yes, he will be a big help. My secretary will also help him as well as well as help in parliamentary affairs. He may accompany me or the deputy foreign minister on some occasions.

PRASONG ON SRV TROOP 'ROTATION' IN KAMPUCHEA

BK170200 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 17 May 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] About 13,000 Vietnamese recruits had been sent from Vietnam through southern Laos into Kampuchea before the much-publicized pullout of about 15,000 Vietnamese troops out of Kampuchea early this month, National Security Council (NSC) Secretary General Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday.

In an exclusive interview with THE NATION, the powerful NSC chief said the gradual build-up of Vietnamese recruits through what he described as a new route in the annual rotation of Vietnamese forces started last January.

According to Squadron Leader Prasong, the new route runs from southern Vietnam through the Laotian town of Xeno on the Laotian-Vietnamese border in Savannakhet into Champassak and northern Kampuchea at the border provinces of Stung Treng and Preah Vihear.

"In fact, I would like to disclose the fact earlier...", said the NSC chief who is a receiving end of intelligence gatherings involved with the national security.

Prasong had earlier said that right after the so-called partial withdrawal on May 2, Vietnam moved in about 2,000 fresh troops and stationed them in Kandal Province, south of the Khmer capital of Phnom Penh on May 3.

Referring to a recent criticism by Hanoi against him, the NSC secretary general reiterated his earlier statement that the much-publicized partial withdrawal was only part of the annual rotation of Vietnam forces inside Kampuchea to replace the conscripts to be decommissioned this year.

"It's natural that Vietnam denied my reports which show that they are telling a lie as the Vietnamese still want to continue to exploit their political propaganda," he said.

He said that Hanoi has claimed every year for a couple of years now that it had pulled about 10,000-15,000 troops out of Kampuchea annually, but the net Vietnamese forces inside the war-torn country still remained unchanged at about 20 divisions or 18,000 men.

If the claims were founded, the Vietnamese forces inside Kampuchea would have diminished by about 50,000-60,000 men now, he added.

Squadron Leader Prasong also renewed his call for Vietnam to allow UN officials or even representatives from neutral countries to verify its claims on the military pullout rather than stage a "fake comedy" for Western correspondents.

Hanoi and the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime invited a number of Western and foreign correspondents to witness the withdrawal of about 15,000 troops from Cuu Long via Highway No 10 into Vietnam early this month.

He also supported a proposal by Australian Deputy Prime Minister Lionel Bowen who said over the weekend that Vietnam should allow a "peace-keeping" force comprising troops from his country and Japan to monitor the troop pullout as a step towards a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The NSC secretary general also said that Hanoi is still massing about six divisions of troops near the Thai-Kampuchean frontier from Ubon Ratchathani southwards to Si Sa Ket.

He also charged Vietnam with building up its forces at Thmar Puok and Poipet districts in Battambang Province, opposite the Thai border district of Ta Phraya and reinforce the force north of Phum Soksann and south of Pailin District with troops under the 309th Division and new military hardware.

Pailin is opposite the Thai border of Pong Nam Ron in Chanthaburi Province.

The Vietnamese forces opposite the border from Ban Sangae to Nong Samet alone total about four battalions of infantry troops, according to the NSC chief.

He said two of the four battalions were deployed near Phnom Chat while the other two were posted opposite the Ban Sa-ngae stronghold of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) and the KPNLF-controlled Khmer settlement at Nong Samet, respectively.

Phnom Chat was a scene of bloody fighting when the Vietnamese launched attacks on Khmer Rouge strongholds at the mountain as part of the dry-season offensive in late March and early April.

KAMPUCHEA PROPOSAL BY AUSTRALIA'S BOWEN SCORED

BK170342 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 May 83 p 4

[Editorial: "An 'F' for Content, and an 'F' for Effort"]

[Text] The previously unfathomable Indochina policy of the Australian Labour Party -- which now governs the country -- came a little clearer over the weekend. The astounding, out-of-the-blue proposal for a Kampuchea peacekeeping force by the nation's deputy prime minister is one of the strangest policy statements by a Labour Party member so far. At the same time, however, it does appear in keeping with other unrealistic policy statements by the Labour Party in recent months.

Lionel Bowen, who is a senior party member as well as deputy premier, was speaking at a party meeting in New South Wales State on Sunday. Presumably, he was not speaking off the cuff when he began to talk about Indochina. He proposed that Australia and Japan put together a peacekeeping force and dispatch it to Kampuchea. Then, by his logic, Vietnamese forces could withdraw, guerrilla forces could be disarmed and controlled by the peacekeepers. This would end, in his words "this nonsense of China putting more arms into Pol Pot --- and the Soviets putting more arms into Vietnam.

"Nonsense" is the operative word here. We must wonder where Mr Bowen has been lately. The most amazing thing of all is that anyone paid much attention to his "plan." First of all, Japanese law forbids the stationing of troops outside its own islands. Secondly, Indochinese blame World War II occupation troops from Japan with starving to death one million of their relatives and other citizens and are unlikely to look kindly upon more Japanese troops even if the Tokyo constitution were to be amended. And Mr Bowen, obviously, who is no longer just a politician but a statesman by the official appointment, did not even bother to consult, it appears, the Japanese themselves on the issue. Thirdly, Australian combat troops have been gone from Indochinese for barely a dozen years and are unlikely to get a warm welcome back. All this is before any discussion on the stationing of peacekeeping forces in Kampuchea, suggestions which have been rejected out of hand by Vietnam on many occasions.

Mr Bowen has managed even to miss the whole point of the Kampuchean problem, which is that Khmers deserve, according to most world citizens, self-determination. This has been barred to them by the imposition of the Heng Samrin regime. Mr Bowen has managed to put forth an unacceptable plan which apparently has nothing to do with solving the major problem.

There is evidence that the new Labour Party government under Prime Minister Robert Hawke is taking the sort of pragmatic, realistic approach to Indochina that the Labour Party itself refuses to take. Both Mr Hawke and his foreign minister Bill Hayden have noted correctly that there are no easy, no quick solutions to the Kampuchean problem. Mr Bowen's "solution" is merely a facile suggestion which fails to recognize the problem, let alone deal with a solution.

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SITUATION -- According to the Bank of Thailand, during the first 3 months of this year, Thailand suffered a trade deficit of 16.34 billion baht and a balance of payment deficit of 230 million baht. Among the reasons for this were the 20 percent drop in export earnings and the 12.7 percent increase in imports as compared with the same period last year. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 28 Apr 83 BK]

PHAM HUNG CRITICIZES PRC-U.S. 'COLLUSION'

OW170051 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Listeners: Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered an important speech at a meeting of the Nghe Tinh provincial party committee in April last year [as heard]. He pointed out the collusion between the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists and their waging of an extremely cruel, vicious war of sabotage against Vietnam on various fronts. Some excerpts of Vice Chairman Pham Hung's speech are as follows:

Vice Chairman Pham Hung said: The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have long plotted first to occupy and annex Vietnam, and then to expand towards Southeast Asia. In order to realize their vicious long-range scheme, they permitted their lackeys to sneak into Vietnam's inner circle through every possible means, even while friendly relations still existed between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. When our motherland became reunified after the liberation of southern Vietnam and when the whole country was advancing towards socialism, they immediately used the genocidal Pol Pot clique to sabotage Vietnam's revolution. The Vietnamese people discerned the Chinese expansionist's sinister scheme; resolutely won in a war of aggression started by them in our motherland's southwestern frontier; helped the Kampuchean people overthrow Pol Pot, an executioner and Beijing's lackey, and establish a revolutionary regime; and thus rescued the Kampuchean people from the disaster of genocide. Therefore, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists dispatched 600,000 troops to launch a large-scale invasion of Vietnam's six northern provinces. At the same time, they created tension in northern part of Laos in an attempt to save the Pol Pot clique and enable it to regain power in Kampuchea. Their acts of aggression met with a counterattack duly launched by the Vietnamese army-men and people and they were forced to withdraw their troops from Vietnam's northern territory.

The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have an extremely bitter hatred for Vietnam because they failed in their armed aggression against Vietnam and in their attempt to occupy the three Indochinese countries, thus losing an important strategic springboard for expansion into Southeast Asia. They regard a unified, socialist Vietnam as the greatest obstacle to their expansion towards Southeast Asia. The U.S. imperialists have been making every attempt to stage a comeback since they suffered a defeat in Vietnam. They have long formulated a post-war plan. Before they withdrew all their troops from the southern part of Vietnam, they made political, economical, military and other preparations. In particular, they established an espionage network in an attempt to muster various counterrevolutionary parties and factions, reactionary elements of various religious groups and other lackeys to realize their counterrevolutionary global strategy and at the same time retaliate against Vietnam.

Therefore, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are stepping up their collusion with the U.S. imperialists in doing all they can to draw Japan and the ASEAN nations over to their side and using reactionary cliques to launch attacks from Thai territory against the three Indochinese countries. Their primary intention is to sabotage Vietnam's revolution. While they are still unable to unleash a large-scale war of aggression against Vietnam, they are waging a war of sabotage against Vietnam on various fronts. Their long-range scheme is to weaken Vietnam, instigate riots and disturbances, subvert Vietnam's socialist system, annex the three Indochinese nations and wait for the opportunity to start a large-scale war of aggression against Vietnam. The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are the Vietnamese people's direct and dangerous enemy. The U.S. imperialists are the fundamental enemy of the people of Vietnam and the rest of the world. The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, colluding with the U.S. imperialists, are threatening national independence, peace and stability in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Vice Chairman Pham Hung pointed out: The enemies are paying great attention to economic sabotage. In particular, they want to disrupt Vietnam's material-technical base in order to obstruct Vietnam's socialist construction, cause economic instability in Vietnam, and make the Vietnamese people's livelihood more difficult, thereby instigating political antagonism and mustering forces to create disturbances and carry out subversive activities. They are waging psychological warfare recklessly and are carrying out mental and ideological sabotage in an attempt to make the Vietnamese people lose their confidence in the policies of the party and the state, as well as their revolutionary fighting will; to disrupt the great national unity of Vietnam; to divide the three Indochinese nations, and drive a wedge between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries; and to create political instability in Vietnam. They have dispatched spies and secret agents to Vietnam to collect intelligence, sabotage Vietnam's inner circle, establish contacts with reactionaries in Vietnam's interior and carry out sabotage, riots and subversive activities. In addition, they use various means to smuggle pornography and a lewd lifestyle into Vietnam to poison the people and to coerce or buy people to serve as their lackeys and to sabotage Vietnam's revolution and social order. At the same time, the Chinese reactionaries constantly evoke armed provocations against Vietnam's northern territory, nibble at Vietnam's boundaries and undermine the good relations among the various nationalities and between armymen and the people in Vietnam's border areas. They muster the reactionaries in exile to carry out armed or political sabotage. They also intrude into Vietnam's territorial waters, kidnap Vietnamese ships, are consolidating their base on the Huangsha Islands, which are Vietnamese territory illegally occupied by them, conduct provocations and threats against other Vietnamese islands and lure Vietnamese people to flee Vietnam.

Vice Chairman Pham Hung pointed out: The Vietnamese people's struggle against the enemy's war of sabotage on various fronts is part of the struggle between revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces in the world. The struggle is very acute, complex, violent and protracted. In the 1980's, the Vietnamese people should make extraordinary efforts to accomplish successfully the tasks and economic objectives put forward by the Fifth CPV National Congress, create the conditions for the defeat of the enemy's war of sabotage on various fronts, and prevent the enemy from daring to venture a large-scale war of aggression.

AUSTRALIA INVESTIGATES U.S. DEFOLIANT EFFECTS

DW162122 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 16 -- The Australian Government has said it would form a royal commission of inquiry headed by the federal court justice to investigate the effects of U.S. chemicals on the Australian soldiers who had participated in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam, and their families, according to U.P.I.

The president of the Vietnam Veterans Association, Phil Thompson, said "there has never been an investigation" into the effects of the chemicals although "many of the veterans fear they were harmed by the U.S. chemicals." Suspected effects of the defoliants are various forms of cancer, brain tumors and cancers and mental syndromes in the children of veterans.

Phil Thompson said the "Australian Government is under pressure from the U.S. Administration not to hold the inquiry," but "the commission was going forward because of labour party policy," he specified. The veterans association has been seeking a full public inquiry into defoliants for more than three years and wants compensation for veterans and their families if the findings are positive, he further said.

NHAN DAN ON U.S. MIDDLE EAST DIPLOMACY

OW111617 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 11 -- The two-week shuttle trip of the U.S. secretary of state has not brought the expected result to Washington, says NHAN DAN in a commentary today. The United States noisily advertised that the trip's purpose was to negotiate an "agreement on the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon," and ultimately a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, the paper notes. In fact, it continues, the U.S. scheme in Lebanon is to use its local henchmen to permanently partition that country and turn it into a springboard to attack the other Arab nations and increase its threat to the resistance forces of the P.L.O. The U.S. shuttle diplomacy has met with strong opposition from the Lebanese people and other Arab peoples. The bomb blast that devastated the U.S. Embassy in west Beirut on April 18 just before the trip of Secretary of State George Shultz was a new warning to the Reagan administration's policy of gross intervention, the paper further says.

It goes on: "Worthy of note is that the Israeli aggressors and the U.S. imperialists, while professing their quest for "peace," are actually preparing to expand their war of aggression in the Middle East. Their acts are trampling upon the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Lebanon.... "The presence of the peace-keeping forces of Syria and the countries which must be settled by the Arabs themselves." For its part, the paper says, the P.L.O. has resolutely rejected the terms of a troops withdrawal imposed by the U.S. and Israel. The U.S. hope to clinch a troop withdrawal agreement favourable to the control of the United States and Israel over the region has been exposed and is collapsing like a card house, the paper remarks.

It concludes: "The Zionist aggressors and the U.S. interventionists must withdraw unconditionally from Lebanon. There can be no genuine peace and security in the region so long as the United States keeps lending a hand to the Israeli aggressors and helping them to prolong their military occupation of Arab countries, and so long as the fundamental rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to set up an independent Palestinian state, is not respected."

TWO LINES CLASH IN HO CHI MINH CITY TRADE

BK141218 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 May 83

[From the Review of NHAN DAN for 12 May]

[Text] Under the headline "The Ho Chi Minh City Market -- Where the Struggle Between the Two Paths Is Centered," an article by (Huyen Thong) in NHAN DAN says:

Daily life in Ho Chi Minh City is characterized by its bustling market -- where the struggle between the two paths is centered. This struggle between the two paths can also be seen as a struggle between our side and the enemy. Many people still have only a vague knowledge of this, however, and yet experience shows that if we fail to examine various concrete problems from a class viewpoint, we will easily let slip our vigilance in the face of the enemy's economic sabotage and the bourgeoisie's antagonism. If we fail to realize the tough and complex nature of the struggle between the two paths, we will hardly be able to achieve a high unanimity over the stepping up of socialist transformation. Private traders are still engaging in long-distance business trips and are still being allowed to deal in exports and imports.

There are still some people who hold the view that the unorganized growth of the free market is inevitable because the economy is still dominated by five elements. They have therefore not actively participated in restoring order to the market. Certain party cadres and members still think that the city has basically completed the transformation task and that the only thing remaining to be done is to continue to consolidate and perfect production management.

The article criticizes such misunderstandings and concludes by saying that to gradually surge forward to control the market is to step up socialist transformation vis-a-vis industry and trade while carrying out agricultural transformation and building new rural areas. The city party committee must concentrate on providing guidance for the implementation of the policy of doing away with capitalist traders, gradually transforming private traders of all strata, managing small traders in accordance with the types of goods they are dealing in, gradually shifting small traders to production and support services, narrowing down the unorganized market, and gradually establishing socialist order in production, distribution and circulation.

VNA CARRIES BIOGRAPHY OF NEW VFF CHAIRMAN

OW170755 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 17 Ma6 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 17 -- Huynh Tan Phat, the new president [title as received] of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, was born in 1913, in Ben Tre Province, southern Vietnam.

He graduated from the Hanoi College of Architecture, and joined in revolutionary activities prior to the August Revolution in 1945. He was admitted to the Communist Party of Vietnam in March 1945. In the pre-revolution years, he worked actively for the popularization of the Vietnamese alphabet. In 1945, he took part in the general uprising to seize power in Saigon. When the French colonialists re-invaded Vietnam and occupied Saigon, he was arrested. Released from prison he continued his underground activities in Saigon. In 1949, he went to the liberated zone where he was made a member of the South Vietnam resistance and administrative committee, and director of the South Vietnam Information Service.

After the signing of the Geneva Agreements in 1954, he carried out underground activities inside Saigon. In 1959, he went to the anti-U.S. resistance zone. In 1964, he was elected Presidium member and general secretary of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam Front for National Liberation. In 1959, he was elected president of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

After the reunification of the country he was appointed vice premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and chairman of the State Commission for Capital Construction and permanent representative of Vietnam at the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance of the socialist countries.

In 1982, Huynh Tan Phat was appointed vice president of the Council of State and at the Second Congress of the Vietnam Fatherland Front held recently in Hanoi he was elected president of the front Presidium.

THAI BORDER WITHDRAWAL AGREEMENT 'DENIED'

BK161158 Hong Kong AFP in English 1128 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Hanoi, May 16 (AFP) -- An authoritative Vietnamese source here today firmly denied press reports that Hanoi has agreed to withdraw its troops 30 km (19 miles) from the Thai-Cambodian border as requested by Thailand.

The source said that replies given on May 7 by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach on this subject to the official Vietnamese news agency, VNA, "are still valid." Mr. Thach said in an interview with VNA that the Indochinese countries "have declared themselves ready to study all proposals from any country which would bring peace and security to the (Thai-Combodian) border." NHAN DAN, the Vietnamese party newspaper, said however that "security should be assured on both sides" of the border.

Western diplomatic sources in Hanoi said that, at present, they had no knowledge of any Vietnamese agreement.

VNA NOTES THAI 'VIOLATIONS' AGAINST KAMPUCHEA

OW140937 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 14 -- Last April Thai aircraft on twenty occasions violated Kampuchea's airspace to conduct reconnaissance missions or to provide cover for the infiltrations into Kampuchean territory by Khmer reactionaries. From April 1 to 7, Thai aircraft encroached upon the sector of Phnom Chat six times involving two F-5s which strafed Hill 175 on Kampuchean soil. On April 8, an A-37 of Thailand which overflew Chong Choam in Samron District of Siemreap, Oddar Meanchey Province was shot down by Kampuchean air-defence forces.

On the sea, Thai naval ships on four hundred and thirteen occasions violated Kampuchea's waters between three and 30 nautical miles of Koh Kong and Koh Tang Islands.

On the ground, Thailand made 158 mortar, artillery and rocket shellings in support of the intrusions of Khmer reactionaries. In the early days of May, many areas of Kampuchea such as Paong in Samrong District and Hill 175 were hit by as many as five hundred shells a day.

Also in April, aided by Vietnamese army volunteers, the revolutionary armed forces of Kampuchea undertook a major punitive operation, dismantling a number of base camps of the Pol Pot army on the Thai-Kampuchean border. They killed or captured a large number of bandits, seized or destroyed hundreds of rifles, a great quantity of food and liberated nearly one thousand people from the enemy clutches.

CPV SECRETARIAT DIRECTIVE ON AGRICULTURE

OW120615 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] The CPV Secretariat on 3 May issued directive No-19-CBTV urging the completion of land reallocation and the boosting of socialist agricultural transformation in the Nam Bo provinces. The directive stresses the following specific tasks:

1. All the Nam Bo provinces must complete land reallocation during 1983.
2. The setting up of production solidarity teams must be completed and connected with the accelerated building of credit and marketing cooperatives.
3. Efforts must be made to consolidate the existing production collectives and co-operatives in association with the building of new production collectives in areas where conditions are favorable.

4. Positive efforts must be made to form a contingent of cadres in charge of managing the collective economy at the grassroots and district levels in particular.
5. Positive efforts must be made to build districts and consolidate at district level.
6. All departments, services and mass organizations must be mobilized to support agricultural transformation work.
7. State policies regarding agricultural transformation must be adequately implemented.
8. The building of the party, administration and mass organizations at the grassroots level must be associated with the cooperativization movement.
9. Party and state leadership over agricultural transformation must be strengthened.

The Secretariat has entrusted the Agriculture Department and the Ministry of Agriculture with the task of studying policies and specific forms of transformation in connection with some types of agricultural land.

BRIEFS

MILITARY SERVICE PHYSICALS -- By late April, all youths in the draft age group in Nghe Tinh Province had signed up for physical examinations in preparation for military service in the second phase of 1983 and in 1984. For the convenience of these youths, all districts in the province have set up physical examination centers in different places. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 May 83 BK]

DEATH SENTENCE GIVEN -- On 9 May, the Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provincial People's Court held a public trial of (Le Cong Oanh) and (Nguyen Thanh Dung) and their accomplices on charges of stealing telephone wire. Since June 1981, (Le Cong Oanh) and (Nguyen Thanh Dung) had stolen a total of 600 kg of telephone wire from the Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provincial Post and Telegraph Office warehouse to sell to (Thi Phung). Because of the seriousness of their crime, which has affected production and national security and defense, the court sentenced (Le Cong Oanh) to death, (Nguyen Thanh Dung) to life imprisonment, and (Thi Phung) to an 18-year jail term. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 May 83 BK]

VUNG TAU-CON DAO RADIO -- The Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone has completed putting its radio station into operation. In addition to relaying newscasts from the Voice of Vietnam, the radio station provides a daily broadcast which includes the morning, mid-day and evening programs. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 May 83 BK]

AUSTRALIAOPPOSITION CALLS KAMPUCHEA PLAN 'ILL-CONSIDERED'

BK160926 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] The leader of the federal opposition, Mr Peacock, has strongly criticized the deputy prime minister for his suggestion that Australia and Japan could provide a joint peacekeeping force for Kampuchea. Mr Peacock said Mr Bowen's statement was ill-considered, insensitive and dangerous, and could have very severe implications for Australia's foreign policy. He said the remarks were made without any consultation with the Japanese and were all the more astonishing when considered in the light of the provisions of Japan's constitution, which prohibits the dispatch of troops overseas. Mr Peacock said Mr Bowen's statement appeared to have been made without the knowledge of the prime minister or the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden. Radio Australia's Tokyo office says Japanese Government officials have reacted with surprise to the peacekeeping suggestion. They pointed out that the Japanese prime minister, Mr Nakasone, has specifically ruled out the possibility of sending troops to Kampuchea during his recent talks with ASEAN leaders. The Vietnamese Embassy in Canberra is studying Mr Bowen's speech in detail but has declined any comment at this stage.

PAPUA NEW GUINEAGOVERNMENT REJECTS NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE PROPOSAL

BK160700 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 16 May 83

[Excerpts] The Papua New Guinea Government has rejected a proposal that the country's constitution be amended to declare Papua New Guinea a nuclear-free zone. The declaration is one of dozens of alterations to the Constitution now being debated by parliament in Port Moresby. A report by the constitutional review committee recommended banning the use, testing storage, disposal, or transport of nuclear materials in or through Papua New Guinea. But the minister for public services, Mr Tony Siaguru, told the parliament that the government could not accept such a limitation on any possible future action that might be necessary in the national interest.

TELEPHONE BUGGING PROTESTED TO AUSTRALIA

BK100430 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0400 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Papua New Guinea has officially lodged a diplomatic note with the Australian Government concerning allegations of telephone bugging. The secretary for foreign affairs, Mr (Polas Pertani), called the Australian high commissioner to Papua New Guinea, Mr Birch, to his office today and handed in the note. The text of the note was not disclosed.

The move follows reports in the Australian newspaper, the NATIONAL TIMES, last week, claiming that the Australian High Commission in Port Moresby could listen in at will to telephone calls in Papua New Guinea.

Yesterday, Papua New Guinea's prime minister, Mr Somare, told parliament in Port Moresby that he believed assurances from the Australian Government that no eavesdropping equipment was housed in the High Commission. Mr Somare said that despite this, his government would be lodging a diplomatic note with Australia expressing its concern. He also said he would be raising the matter with the Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, when he visits Papua New Guinea next month.

SUHARTO OPENS CONFERENCE ON NATURAL GAS

BK161219 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0956 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Jakarta, May 16 (ANTARA/OANA) -- President Suharto has reaffirmed Indonesia's continued readiness to cooperate with foreign companies in the development of its natural resources but also pointed out the time will come that Indonesians would have sufficient skills and capability to carry out development on their own. The world economy would remain unhealthy as long as there were countries still unable to stand on their own feet, he stated.

Delivering an address at the opening of "LNG-7" here Monday morning, Suharto said Indonesia was determined to bring its natural resources including natural gas to development for the sake of the welfare and prosperity of its entire people. But because Indonesia did not yet possess all the big capital, high technology and managerial skills necessary to attain this goal, "we have opened our doors widely to foreign companies willing to cooperate with us."

By cooperating with foreign parties Indonesia was trying to speed up the development of its natural resources and economic potentials, particularly in those areas where indigenous capability and skills were still lacking. In so doing, reasonable profits for the foreign parties had to be ensured in addition to maximum benefits to the Indonesian state and people including the upgrading of national capabilities and the realization of technology transfer. This was the policy Indonesia had been pursuing so far and would be pursuing for a long time in the future, the president said.

But he added that "a time must come when all our natural resources and economic potentials are fully developed with our own national capability, ingenuity, initiative and volition." He said "The world economy will not be healthy if there are still countries unable to stand on their own feet, having always to rely on others."

The president said he was noting with pleasure that the opportunity for cooperation in the field of natural gas liquefaction and LNG transportation -- which required high and hard-to-obtain technology and managerial skills, had elicited a good response from foreign parties so that a mutually beneficial cooperation had been established in LNG production and transportation. He said thanks to this cooperation and the Indonesian people's strong determination to develop its economy, Indonesia had now become one of the world's leading LNG exporters. This meant not only that Indonesia had created a major foreign exchange income source for itself but was also making a great contribution to the world supply of an important and strategic energy source.

The president said Indonesia would continue to develop its natural gas projects because the country had an abundance of natural gas reserves. The existing liquefied natural gas production infrastructure has also proven to be quite reliable so that continuity of production was assured, he said.

JAPAN'S NAKASONE TELEPHONES SUHARTO 14 MAY

BK140900 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0750 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Jakarta, May 14 (ANTARA/OANA) -- Efforts should be made so that the desires of the ASEAN nations and the commitments by Japan to step up trade relations between them could be realized. This hope was conveyed by President Suharto to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in a telephone conversation through the Tokyo-Jakarta hotline Saturday morning.

President Suharto, flanked by Minister/State Secretary Sudharmono, Japanese Ambassador to Indonesia Toshio Yamazaki, and an interpreter, received a direct telephone call from the Japanese prime minister at Bina Graha this morning.

The president highly appreciated Prime Minister Nakasone's initiative of contacting him (Suharto) directly on his (Nakasone's) return from the tour of ASEAN countries and Brunei. President Suharto thanked the Japanese leader for having the visit to the ASEAN countries and congratulated him on its success.

The president said that Japan-ASEAN mutual understanding that had been fostered constituted a good foundation for preserving the friendship and cooperation between Japan and ASEAN, which includes Indonesia.

The thing to be done now is the realization of what the two sides have agreed upon, the president remarked. In particular, the desire of ASEAN countries, including Indonesia, that Japan -- in this context Prime Minister Nakasone -- would voice the former's aspirations at the coming Williamsburg industrialized countries summit with a view to developing beneficial relations and cooperation between the developed and developing countries.

Suharto noted that in the face of the present economic recession the Southeast Asian countries earnestly hoped that the developed countries would pay attention to giving wider trade opportunities and access. In particular to Japan ASEAN hoped that it would (?realize that) it had pledged to help expand the ASEAN export trade, he added. Such an effort, according to President Suharto, would generate greater understanding of the ASEAN people towards Japan, the president said.

Suharto also took the opportunity of informing Nakasone that he would have no objection and would always welcome the Japanese leader making direct telephone calls. "Such direct communications are necessary for preserving Indonesian-Japan relations and personal relations as well," President Suharto remarked. "Whenever I feel necessary I shall also call on Prime Minister Nakasone," he added.

President Suharto described the "Mahaputra Adipurna" medal conferred on Prime Minister Nakasone as an element that will deepen mutual understanding and strengthen the relations between Indonesia and Japan.

Prime Minister Nakasone in his message thanked President Suharto for the hospitality accorded to him during his visit to Indonesia April 30 through May 2. He also expressed his gratitude for the medal conferred upon him by the Indonesian Government and said he was convinced that the mutual understanding and trust between him and Suharto would be maintained.

The Japanese leader said, based on the result of his visit to Indonesia and ASEAN, Japan would strive to keep on developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Japan and the ASEAN towards contributing to the establishing of peace and stability in Asia.

Prime Minister Nakasone took the opportunity also to congratulate Suharto on the marriage of his daughter recently and wished happiness and welfare of the family.

MALAYSIACOMMENTARY HAILS OUTCOME OF NAKASONE TOUR

BK101411 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 May 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Japanese prime minister, Mr Nakasone, can look back on his ASEAN tour as a major success in the short period of his premiership. There was some initial unhappiness in ASEAN circles that its emphasis on Japan's relationship was going to be at the cost of ASEAN interest. The fact that the first prime minister he received was Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir was conveniently forgotten. What was highlighted were his visits to Seoul and Washington. But happily all these fears have been proved then to be groundless.

The new Japanese prime minister has shown himself to be a dynamic and statesman-like figure, whose grasp of the finer points and sensitivity of Japan's relationship with ASEAN had endeared him to the hearts of all the five heads of governments in ASEAN. He had successfully allayed the fear that Japan's strengthening of its defense forces would ultimately threaten the security of this region. He has also removed the feeling that the Japanese business community was only interested in raking in profits at the expense of countries in this region. Expecting Japan to help fledgling industries of ASEAN would be expecting too much, because of Japan's fear of competition. But, still it is comforting to note that the Japanese prime minister has promised to enhance aid within the traditional sphere of Japan's aid activity, that is in rural development and agriculture, energy, human resources development and small and medium-scale enterprises.

The concessions made by Mr Nakasone to increase the import ceiling by 50 percent on manufactured goods from developing countries entering Japan is thus a great departure from the tough stand adopted by previous administrations. Malaysia has always felt that she had been unfairly deprived of access to the lucrative Japanese market, because of unfair tariff and small quotas.

The decision to double the export of Malaysian manufactured goods to the Japanese market would come as a boon to the processed timber, canned fruits and textile industries here. It will also go a long way in reducing the trade imbalance that Malaysia has been experiencing in the last 2 years.

In the first 10 months of last year, Malaysia's trade imbalance with Japan was nearly 1,200 million ringgit. The export of gas from Bintulu would help to reduce the huge trade gap, but the point to be made is that Japan should be seen to encourage the development of local industries as the old neocolonial relationship would not be accepted.

The willingness of Japan's industries to train Malaysians and developments like Mitsubishi's participation in the made-in-Malaysia car project would go a long way to have Malaysia to stand on its industrial feet.

It should come as a relief both to Malaysia and Japan that Mr Nakasone has been successful in eradicating the growing ugly Japanese image. It can be a great deal of mutual benefit in the two-way relationship and the prime ministers of both Malaysia and Japan, who appeared to have struck up a strong personal relationship are perhaps the two best people to foster this feeling of mutual benefit.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON DELEGATION'S VISIT TO TURKEY

BK160646 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Relations between Malaysia and Turkey will be further strengthened with the declaration of Kuala Lumpur-Ankara and Johor Baharu-Istanbul as twin cities. The declaration is contained in a joint communique issued at the end of Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed's 5-day official visit to Turkey today. The prime minister, who is on a 9-day official visit to Yugoslavia, Turkey, and Romania, will leave Istanbul this afternoon for Bucharest on the final leg of his visit.

BERNAMA, the national news agency, reports that details of the framework of cooperation between the two Malaysian and Turkish cities are to be worked out later. Kuala Lumpur and Ankara are the administrative centers of the respective countries, while Johor Baharu has historical links with Turkey. It had Turkish advisers at one time in its early history.

The communique says Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir and his Turkish counterpart, Bulent Ulusu, have expressed satisfaction over recent progress in bilateral relations and contacts between the two countries. Both the prime ministers agreed to increase and diversify trade exchanges as well as enhance economic cooperation, especially in joint ventures, contracting, and shipping. They emphasized the role of the private sector in the promotion of trade and economic exchanges.

The communique also reaffirms their continuous support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, PLO, as the only legitimate representative of Palestine people. Both leaders endorse the recommendation adopted at the Asian regional preparatory meeting of international conference on the question of Palestine in Kuala Lumpur recently. The Turkish premier praises Malaysia and ASEAN for their efforts to bring about peace to Kampuchea and to promote the ultimate aim of creating a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality for Southeast Asia.

PERAK MINISTER COMMENTS ON COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

BK101319 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] Communist terrorists in Perak, deprived of their food and other supplies, are now turning to terror tactics to squeeze timber workers and Orang Aseli [aboriginal people] of basic necessities. Stating this, the menteri besar [chief minister] of Perak, Encik Ramli Ngah Talib, says their effort is futile as the majority of the Orang Aseli are cooperating with the government. Only a small number of them has succumbed to the threat. He was speaking to newsmen in Ipoh.

Encik Ramli says the terrorists are now in a desperate situation. It is a matter of time before they are eliminated or starved to death. He points out that the attempt by the terrorists to revive contact with the people has failed. This is because the people are now aware of their evil intention and their futile struggle. As a result of information given by the Orang Aseli, the security forces have been able to eliminate five armed and uniformed terrorists, including the leader of the 6th Assault Unit, (Kung Fung Tuk) alias (Hang Sin Hwa) alias (Chung Peng). Encik Ramli emphasizes that despite the successes in security operations, the people should not take things for granted. They should always be vigilant against the threat and inform the authorities of suspicious activities in the areas.

BULLETIN TODAY VIEWS PROS, CONS OF U.S. BASES

HK060101 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 May 83 p 6

[Jesus Bigornia column: "Pros and Cons of U.S. Base Presence Here"]

[Text] Imminence of negotiations has triggered local "nationalists" into a frenzy of activity stoking the fires of patriotism against the continued presence here of United States military bases. The bug-a-boo of a nuclear holocaust drawn as by a magnet to the Philippines by these installations is resurrected to arouse anti-bases public sentiment. But more than the fear of incineration in a nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union is the appeal of factions opposed to the bases to love of country that is now fanning latent nationalism aflame is causing some anxious moments in government circles.

Because of the seriousness of the effects of dismantling of the installations at Clark Air Force Base in Pampanga and the Subic Naval Base in Zambales, not only to the Philippines but to the entire Southeast Asia region, the arguments, pro and con, must be ventilated thoroughly. An objective discussion is necessary to arm the nation with the knowledge of what is at stake in order to make sane judgments on the subject. Bluster and rhetoric only serve to obscure the issues. They have no place in a discussion of a subject that could affect the national destiny with inexorable finality.

As far as can be determined, the anti-bases groups have advanced the following arguments for the withdrawal of the American military presence from the Philippines:

The Philippines has become a prime target for preemptive or retaliatory nuclear strikes should the escalating nuclear arms race between the two super-powers erupt in global nuclear war.

As of now, the security of this country is not threatened by any outside power.

The Philippines has no need for the bases; they are here because the United States needs them for its global strategy.

For as long as the bases remain here, Filipinos cannot really claim to be independent, since these installations have wielded undue influence over the conduct of Philippine domestic affairs.

The more perceptive among Filipinos are asking if withdrawal of the bases would make the Philippines really more secure from outside intervention or pressure. They come to the inevitable conclusion, after witnessing the Soviet "adventures" in Angola and Ethiopia and Kampuchea through surrogates, and its three-year old invasion of neighbor Afghanistan, that such a development would only give birth to new pressures as the Soviet Union projects its power across the globe. American withdrawal would certainly throw into dismay and disarray all the countries of Southeast Asia, Korea and Japan, and even China. For they all desire that a believable American military presence in this part of the world is necessary to their national stability, even existence.

It may be recalled in this connection that the Soviet Union has not directly attacked a United States ally. Respect for strength must be deduced from such caution and reluctance. Since America's strength has grown considerably of late, it is more likely that the risk of conflict has receded correspondingly. Assumption by the Americans of some of the responsibility for external defense has allowed the Philippines to devote more and more of its resources to social and economic development.

For any American to deny that the United States needs Clark and Subic would be the height of hypocrisy. These two bases are vital to the projection of America's deterrent power in this part of the globe. Their presence may be said to contribute to national, even regional, stability. As for the argument that no nation allowing a foreign base on its soil cannot truly claim to be independent is too shallow to merit consideration. However, it is pointed out, that the United States maintains military bases in such countries as West Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, Greece, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, Korea and Japan. It cannot be said that the presence of American bases in these countries has impaired their sovereignty.

The above is a capsulized version of the debate now raging across the nation. Advocates of withdrawal have pleaded their cause in media as well as the platform. No less articulate are those espousing bases retention. Both sides of the debate have distinct attractions. The nation, after more adequate ventilation of the issues involved should shortly be able to decide what is best for the country. All other questions so far raised are beside the point.

U.S. TRADE MISSION VIEWS ON PROSPECTS NOTED

OW110647 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] A U.S. trade mission to the Philippines tells of bright prospects and improved business opportunities between the Philippines and the United States. More on this from Philip Tan.

[Begin recording] The mission, headed by Mrs Anna Chennault, vice chairman of President Reagan's Export Council, reported that new opportunities have been opened, not only for the promotion of U.S. products in the Philippines, but also for Philippine exports. The mission identified products where Philippine exports can be enhanced. These are nails, faucets, cooling systems for refrigerated vans, food and materials for prefabricated housing. The contacts with local businessmen, however, would need further dialogues in order to firm up arrangements, whether as joint ventures or partnerships. (Sichi Chou), mission member and senior vice president of the American Express International Banking Corporation, at the same time, announced at a predeparture news conference that his bank is currently responsible for raising \$100 million to finance part of the service requirements of the Bataan nuclear power plant. The Philippines had earlier asked to avail of an additional \$204 million with the U.S. exempt bank guarantee and loan fund for the purpose. (Chou) added the American International Banking Corporation will also be involved in three of the major industrial projects of the Government, through a supplier's credit arrangement. These are in steel, fertilizer and paper. [end recording]

MARCOS RECEIVES U.S., CANADIAN TRADE DELEGATIONS

HK110016 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 May 83 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Mrs Anna Chennault, vice-chairman of President Ronald Reagan's export council and head of the U.S. trade mission to Manila, told President Marcos yesterday her group would meet with local business leaders to identify trade and investment opportunities.

She said that the success of the mission, which is touring Southeast Asia, would provide opportunities for both Americans and Filipinos.

At the same time, the president received a 51-man Canadian trade mission following up the recent visit of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, to survey Philippine products for the Canadian market. It is touring Southeast Asia to promote Canadian trade.

Canadian Minister of State for International Trade Gerald Regan, who led the delegation, signed with the first lady, Minister of Human Settlements Imelda R. Marcos, last Saturday a 25-year interest-free loan of 7.2 million Canadian dollars for six wood-burning power plants.

A Canadian consortium put up a \$16.8-million loan for the project.

President Marcos told Mrs Chennault that her visit was timely because the legislature had just passed a law giving new incentives to investors.

The Canadian group is primarily made up of officials and businessmen arranging joint ventures and investments, looking for new products, and promoting industrial cooperation and exchange of expertise between Canada and the Philippines.

In receiving the group the president expressed gratitude for the hospitality accorded Filipino immigrants who now number about 125,000 most of them concentrated in Toronto.

The president lauded the growth of trade between the Philippines and Canada, and the participation of many Canadian corporations in the economic development of the country, particularly in mining.

The president expressed confidence that the delegation will find areas of interests in developing Filipino-Canadian partnership citing among others several government projects, the most important of which is the 90-kilometer railroad running from Batangas to Manila, to be used for hauling coal from Batangas pier to the nearest point to end-users in Manila.

The president said that the government is giving priority to the railroad project and expressed the hope that the delegation will take the matter up with Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata and Transportation and Communications Minister Jose P. Dans.

Another priority project, the president said, is the plan to double the capacity of the Bislig coal-burning thermal power plant from 100 megawatts to 200 megawatts. However, the president said, the Bislig project is subject to canvassing or bidding, in accordance with law.

The president suggested that the matter be discussed with the prime minister, who is concurrently the minister of finance, Minister of Energy Geronimo Velasco, and the National Power Corp.

The president thanked Minister Regan for his government's support of the Philippine mini-dendro-thermal units program, in the form of the loan. The president said that in support of this program, the government had adopted the policy of maintaining a forest coverage of 45 percent of the entire land area of the country, requiring by law everyone 10 years or older to plant three or more trees every year.

The president expressed interest in Canadian assistance to the development of the local dairy industry.

ENTRY OF U.S. CAPITAL SEEN AS FAVORABLE

HK110100 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 10 May 83 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Trade Group Paves the Way"]

[Text] Philippine businessmen should take advantage of the presence here of a dozen American businessmen who are seeking to enter into joint venture partnerships with them.

The U.S. business group is headed by Anna Chennault, vice chairman of the U.S. President's Export Council. She expressed hope that "this is just the beginning."

Ambassador Benjamin Romualdez, Philippine envoy to the U.S. and head of the RP-U.S. Business Development Council, expressed satisfaction over the interest shown by American traders and businessmen in the Philippines as a source of finished products to be sold abroad at prices much lower than other similar goods.

The new American export thrust, according to Mrs Chennault, sees in the Philippines an outlet for American goods. The joint venture partnerships to be entered into by Filipino and American entrepreneurs would help the local economy immensely.

Entry here of American capital to be supplemented by 60 percent Philippine investment would pave the way for the opening of new factories. This, in turn, would ease the unemployment problem, with the hiring of thousands of workers. Finally, the sale of cheaper but quality controlled products abroad at prices below that which the same product would command if made by American workers, would earn for the Philippines additional dollar revenue.

The American partner in the joint venture would be guaranteed a fair deal in the remittance of profits earned by the local firm.

The importance of the Romualdez-Chennault talks was further stressed by the presence of U.S. Ambassador Michael Armacost.

The letter of President Reagan to the trade mission stressed the necessity to strengthen U.S. partnership with ASEAN nations of which the Philippines is a member state. It is part of President Reagan's assurance to President Marcos during the latter's state visit to the United States last September that every effort would be made to cement closer trade relations between both countries. The trade mission, aside from seeking joint business ventures with Filipino traders and manufacturers, was urged to bring back with it a better understanding of the People of Southeast Asia.

Much can be expected from the Chennault trade mission. In the not too distant future, it would not be surprising to see factories producing electronic equipment, engineering systems, data processing, working machinery, cleaning equipment, mining and farm tools and feed grade whey rising along the Philippine countryside.

This will be a sure sign of continued Philippine-American friendship and cooperation in the field of development and progress.

U.S. ATTEMPTS ON PARITY FOR INVESTORS LAUDED

HK120238 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 11 May p 3

[Article by Abrino Aydinan: "Washington Pursuing Parity Rights Demand"]

[Text] Washington is pursuing the United States demand for the parity of privileges between American and Filipino investors in this country. BUSINESS DAY learned from knowledgeable diplomatic circles that U.S. officials are now proposing a scheme where the Philippines would grant national treatment to American investments here but with specific areas expressly exempted from the coverage.

This is the same formula adopted in the U.S.' separate investment agreements with Egypt and Panama which feature these countries' national treatment of American capital.

Statements made by Prime Minister Cesar E. A. Virata and other ranking Cabinet members have indicated the Philippine Government's resistance to the idea of a general grant of national treatment to American investors, which government considers as politically explosive issue.

Draft. Early last year the U.S. proposed an investment treaty with the Philippines which would provide for the national treatment principle to govern the entry and management of American investments here. The American-envisioned treaty would prohibit the application to American investors of certain performance requirements now imposed by the Philippines on foreign investments as well as allow "unconditional transferability" of U.S. investments. U.S. negotiators also indicated interest for a lengthened basic period of land lease to foreigners from the present 25 years (this could be extended by another 25 years), or at least, an "assurance" of automatic renewal of the lease.

Especially with regards to the Americans, the national treatment of foreign investments issue has touched a raw nerve among Filipinos who still nurse a feeling of national humiliation over the amendment of the Philippine Constitution of 1946 to allow the Americans parity of rights with local citizens in a wide range of economic activities. To be sure, the national treatment for investments which the U.S. and at least four other countries now what is incomparable with the 1946 "parity rights" arrangement with the Americans which went beyond investment policies.

BUSINESS DAY's diplomatic sources confirm reports that Washington has abandoned the tack of asking for national treatment as a quid pro quo to waiver of the principle that is gratuating many Philippine export products from the coverage of the U.S. generalized system of preferences (GSP). (U.S. Ambassador Michael Armacost told BUSINESS DAY last year that the U.S. was not anymore pressing the national treatment demand.) With the strong domestic lobby in the U.S. for the abolition of the GSP on which developing countries depend to assure their access to the American market and indications that the U.S. Government itself will push for a modification of the GSP program, Philippine officials are not going along with the attempt to tie up request for the waiver on the GSP with the national treatment issue.

Local officials, however, have mixed feelings about the new U.S. approach on the national treatment question. Under the Egyptian formula, the U.S. gave national treatment or most-favored-nation status (a bizarre label for a concept which brooks no favor given to one country in discrimination against others), whichever is more favorable, to its investments and "associated activities" related to investments. But exceptions are made for U.S. investments in certain specified areas.

'Cosmetic'. Filipino officials see in the Egyptian formula the possibility of granting a "cosmetic" national treatment to the Americans. The list of exceptions to the national treatment agreement, they believe, could be made so comprehensive as to make the concession to the U.S. practically meaningless. On the other hand, they recognize that the negotiations over such a list could actually limit its scope, as the Philippines would either succumb to arm-twisting tactics in the negotiations to yield grounds or simply fail in foresight to include enough of present and future areas it does not want to give national treatment to.

The Philippine Government has also considered the alternative of giving limited national treatment to foreign investments -- the reverse of the Egyptian approach. This means expressly granting national treatment in certain specified areas and barring the application of this policy in all others.

USSR MISSILES AIMED AT ASIA MAKE 'NO SENSE'

HK120205 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 11 May 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Target: East Asia"]

[Text] The logic of nuclear weapons is to destroy an enemy which also has nuclear weapons either to prevent it from attacking or to retaliate. If the enemy is not a nuclear power or if it has no access to nuclear weapons, it serves very little purpose to aim nuclear weapons at it because nuclear weapons are not meant simply to destroy others.

For all we know, it may be true, as reported in the American press, that there are about 100 medium-range missiles targeted on East Asia, since Japan is protected by the U.S. nuclear umbrella and China is reported to have some nuclear weapons of its own. Besides, there are U.S. warships and submarines armed with nuclear weapons that can reach the Asian portion of the Soviet Union.

But in Japan itself there are no nuclear weapons and China's nuclear force is too miniscule to deserve much attention. The nuclear-armed U.S. warships and submarines are at sea most of the time. Therefore, it would be interesting to know why the Soviet Union would increase the number of its nuclear weapons targeted on East Asia and maybe on South-East Asia.

Buildups are dictated by mounting threats. For example, NATO decided to deploy a certain number of Pershing-2's and cruise missiles in West Germany late this year because it felt the superiority of the Soviet Union's deployed medium-range weapons targeted on Western Europe.

If China were a nuclear enemy and if there were nuclear bases in Japan and the Philippines, increasing the number of Soviet missiles aimed at this part of the world would make sense.

It makes no sense today.

Even Vietnam would not allow nuclear weapons on its soil.

ECONOMIC RESULTS OF NAKASONE VISIT ASSESSED

HK110110 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 10 May 83 p 16

[Article by reporter Abrino Aydinan: "Nakasone State Visit Assessed: No New Concessions for RP"]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone left Manila Sunday without giving any new economic concession to the Philippine Government, except for a \$40-million gratis aid for cultural and other projects offered in place of a \$120-million loan long requested to finance the local copper industry. The two governments formally approved a civil aviation agreement which had been negotiated a week before Nakasone started out on his trip to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations plus Brunei.

As expected, the Japanese leader used the occasion of his visit to announce the 11th yen credit package from Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund [OECF] to the Philippines this year. OECF is the main channel for Japanese concessional loans to developing nations and the Philippines has been a regular recipient of annual credits from the fund since 1972.

Nakasone, however, made no clear commitment on a special credit from the OECF, outside of the regular annual grant, to cover financing for a \$1-\$1.5-billion multipurpose dam project in San Roque, Pangasinan -- except to promise that the proposal will get priority in studies.

Yen Credit. The Y65 billion (\$280 million) announced by Nakasone is much smaller than the expected Y80 billion (\$345 million) amount for the 11th yen credit from OECF, although this year's loan package is a third more than last year's. The Philippine Government actually asked for an even higher \$400-450 million total OECF loans for 19 projects.

The Japanese approved fundings for only 10 of the proposed projects, these are as follows: Y19,050 million for construction of a geothermal power plant in Leyte; Y7,000 million for construction of a dock and, partially, materials handling facilities for the integrated steel mill project in Iligan; Y9,900 million for the second phase of the southern Luzon extra-high voltage transmission line project; Y6,300 million for road improvement in west Leyte and detailed engineering for northwest Leyte Road; Y5,400 million of the Metro Manila Radial Road No. 10 and related road projects; Y240 for detailed engineering of the Port Irene Development Project in Cagayan; and Y9,600 for a power plant barge project.

Copper. The Japanese rejected a proposal to put up a fund against payments for future Philippine shipments of copper concentrates to Japan. The Philippine Government wanted such a financing in form of concessional loans to support its price subsidy for local copper mines. This was a major demand put forward by the Philippines in discussions with Nakasone's party. From an original request of \$120 million, the Philippine Government had reportedly whittled down the amount to \$40 million, presumably enough to cover what it has spent in the subsidy program which started July last year and which has not been renewed after its second lapse last month.

Mr Marcos' statement on a new agreement giving Philippine Airlines the right to stop over in Tokyo en route to the United States three times a week indicated that the issue had not been resolved to the satisfaction of both sides. The agreement will be subject of further study in the spirit of mutual reciprocity and friendship, Mr Marcos was quoted, as saying. The Philippines had asked for a four-flights-a-week frequency.

Bananas. Nakasone merely promised his support for the resolution of the banana tariff irritant in the bilateral relations. The Philippines wants the Japanese duties on banana imports from the Philippines reduced further from 40 percent on-season and 25 percent off-season rates (cut down last year from 45 percent and 35 percent) to be at par with the 10 percent tariff charged on all other fruits entering Japan. The Philippines supplied over 86 percent of Japan's banana imports in 1981, when that market accounted for over 68 percent of the local production of the fruit.

The Japanese leader said he would seek the expansion of Japan's system of preferential tariff for developing-country products. Mr Marcos said his Japanese counterpart assured Japanese market liberalization for Philippine shrimps/prawns, fresh pineapples, coconut oil, molasses, chewing gum, fruit jam, canned pineapples, ethyl alcohol, and cigars/cheroots. The nine products are among some 20 items the Philippines wants to be exempted from Japanese tariff and nontariff barriers.

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